



**Cavalarice, or the English horseman : contayning all the art of horse-manship, as much as is necessary for any man to understand ... together, with the discovery of the subtil trade or mystery of hors-coursers ...**

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CAVALARICE,  
OR  
That part of Art wherin is contay-  
ned the Knowledge or Office of the  
Horse-Farryer, with the signes and de-  
monstrations of all manner o' in-  
firmities, and the most best  
approved cure for the  
same.

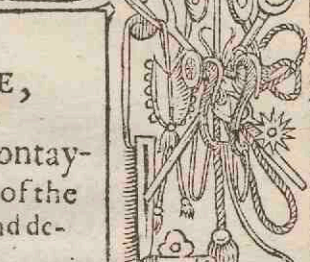
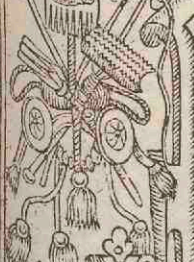
*The Seaventh Booke.*

Newly corrected, perfected, and  
augmented, with many rare  
secrets:

By Geruase Markham.

LONDON,

Printed by Edw: A'lde for Edward White,  
and are to be sold at his shop neere  
the little north doore of Saint  
Pauls Church at the signe  
of the Gun. 1617.





To the Right Honorable and most  
noble Lord JOHN RAMSEY,  
VICOUNT HADINGTON.

**I**f there be blame in me (most Noble Lord) to offer to your vertues this poore offertory of my labours, I must with renowned Sir Phillip Sydney make answer, that it is a fault then in you to be vertuous, for did not your vertue and Honorable inclination (which euen upholdeth and strengthneth this Art which I professe) mooune me with the violence of an inrepressable desire to become your obscure seruant, doubtlesse I had both conceal'd your name and this Worke: But since it is so, that I am now within the mercy of your more noble Spirit, euen for Vertues sake, and that delight which you conceiue in the height of your pleasures, let my dutious loue be mine excuse, and imagine that if I had inioyed better abilitie to haue exprest a better seruice, it had e're now benee tendred to your Honour, with more then a hartie sincerensse. As it is, I know your noble Nature will holde it, and though I am not able to doe you profitable seruice, yet I will not cease to adde to your Name my prayers and best wishes, which is as much as Greatnes can expect from a lowe fortune.

Humbly your Honors,

GERVASE MARKHAM.



To all my fellow Smithes and Farryers  
both good and bad, disperfed ouer  
this Kingdome.



Here is nothing more preiudiciall to the  
life of man, then an vnlearned Phifition; nor no  
vilder member belonging to the Stable then an  
vnkilfull Farryer: whence it comes, that I haue  
beene more precisely carefull to perfite this booke  
with the trueft plainneffe, and the eafieft demonstrations that I  
could any way fashion, because for the moft part, you Smithes are  
Maifters of little more then Natures learning, fo that should I  
haue writ as former Authors haue written, queftionleffe as for-  
merly you haue done, fo fill you should continue in a maze and  
error, the effects of your practise hauing onely the ground of cu-  
ftome, and not of reason: this to preuent, and that you may giue  
a true account for whatfoeuer you shall adminifter, I haue laide  
downe euery effect, euery face, and figure of euery infirmitie, fo  
plainly, and fo accompanied it with vndoubted truthes, that if  
you will but either heare or reade, and intreat your memories to  
retaine what you shall haue deliuered, I doubt not but you shall  
both commend your expence of time, thanke me for my trauell,  
pleasure those which shall neede you, and maintaine your places  
with good reputation: howfoeuer this I knowe, that foralmuch  
as I haue fet downe nothing beyond my knowledge, therefore I  
haue done nothing to which I cannot giue the account of reason:  
therefore if you accept it kindly, it is my loue well employed, if  
otherwise, it is not loft, for I did not intend it for those which are  
yngratseull.

Farewell.

G. M.



CAVALARICE.

*The seauenth Booke.*

CHAP. I.

*Of the composition of Horses, and the qualitie of the  
things hee is compounded of.*



OW euer either the crof-  
nesse of my fortunes, which hath  
kept me vnder a lowe cloudy saile,  
or the mis-employment of mine  
houres spent in lighter studies, may  
make the World constantly to ima-  
gine me an ignorant Truant in Phy-  
losophy, yet such hath beene my couetousnesse in know-  
ledge, that what I could either get by reading, comerce,  
or instruction, I haue retained with my best carefulnes;  
so that those which best knowe mee, knowes I can say  
something in most Sciences: especially in this of which  
I intend

I intend now to write, because euen from mine infancie I haue pursued and followed it with all dilligence and violence ; yet sith I euer intended this Worke for mine owne tombe, and the generall profite of this Emphyre, I will shunne all obscuritie, darknesse and ryddles, and in the plainest manner that may bee, write so as the simplest Smith in the Land may bee bettered by his reading: Wherefore first you shall vnderstand, a Horse is compounded of seauen Naturall thinges, that is Elements, Temperatures, Humors, Members, Powers, Operations and Spirits.

Of Elements there bee foure, that is Fire, Ayre, Water, and Earth, the Fire is of nature hot and dry, but the heate is chiefest, the propertie of which heate, is to moue matter to generation, and to disperse thinges of severall kindes, and binde together thinges of one kinde. The Ayre is moyst and hote, but the moystnes is chiefest, the properties whereof is to make the matter apt to receiue forme, to quicken and coole the heart, and other such like offices. The Water is colde and moyst, but the coldnesse is chiefest, whose propertie is to binde and mixe bodies together, as flesh with bones, and bones with sinewes, and such like. The Earth is dry and colde, but the drynesse is chiefest, the propertie whereof is to holde together those formes which the Ayre and Water through their fluxible natures would otherwise dissolve. Thus you may see, that since in euery liuing creature there must be heate, moysture, coldnesse and drynesse, their proper beginnings must come from the operation of these foure Elements: For other more particular Elements, as the seede or menstruall blood, in that they also depend vpon these former Elements,

*I will*

I will not make any longer discourse vpon them.

Now for Temperatures, they spring from the mixture of Elements, and are in number nine, that is, hotte, colde, moyst and dry, which are vn-equall and simple: then hot and moyst, hot and dry, colde and moyst, colde and dry, which are vnequall and compound: and the last is a generall mixture of all the foure Elements indifferently, and is called equall, because it hath not more of the one then of the other.

Now for the vse of these tempers in a Horse, if he be equally compounded, that is, haue indifferent mixture of the Elements, then is hee of the best temper, as being light, swift, bolde, tractable, louing, and of long life: but if hee excede in one qualitie more then in another, as if he haue most of the heate, then hee is furious, mad and desperate; if most of moysture, then hee is Apish, fantastical, and forgetfull; if most of colde, then hee is fearefull, skyttish, and subiect to tyring; if most of drynesse, then he is dull, sloathfull, rebellious, and full of malitiousnesse: all which tempers, you may gesse at by the Horses colours, but knowne assuredly by practise in ryding, or operation in medicine.

Now these tempers do alter, as the powers of a horse either increase or diminish, as thus: a Foale is said to haue his temper from the Fire and Ayre, a horse of middle age from the Fire and Earth, and a horse of olde age from the Earth and Water.

Horses likewise take their temperatures from the Clymbes where they are bredde, as commonly those which are nearest the Sunne, are euer of purest spirits and longest lines, and those which are farthest off, are more dull, and of lesse continuance. And although one

of our English Authors, numbers our Nation of England for one of those colde Countries, yet by his patience, hee is much deceiued, for if he will looke vpon the lyne vnder which we liue, hee shall finde we are vnder such a temperate height, that neither *Greece*, *Affricke*, nor *Spayne* excelles vs in goodnesse. Now for humors they also are deriued from the Elements, and are in number foure, that is to say, Choller, which is of the nature of Fire; Blood, which is the nature of Ayre; Flegme, which is of the nature of Water; and Melancholy, which is of the nature of Earth. Choller is in tast bitter, Blood is in tast sweete, Flegme is in tast waterish without tast, and Melancholy is in tast sower: The places where these humors most abound, is in the Liuer choller, in the Heart blood, in the Braine flegme, and in the Spleene melancholy; from these humors also come Horses colours, as from Choller comes bright Sorrels, cole-Blacks, and red Chessnuts; from Blood comes bright Bayes and Roanes; from Flegme, Milke-whites, and yellow Duns; from Melancholy, Iron greys and Mouse-duns. The office of these humors is, Choller to digest and empty the guts, Blood to nourish and warme the members, Flegme to giue motion, and Melancholy to procure appetite, beeing all good in their temperate Natures, but when they overflow, then they are vilde and ingender sicknes. Now for the members, they are Generall, and Speciall; general, as flesh, bone, sinew, and veyne; speciall, as head, necke, brest, leg, foote, and such like; which though they be knit together, yet differ both in name and proportion, and of these speciall members, the Braine, the Heart, the Liuer, and the Stones, are the chiefest, from whom spring many other principall Members, as Sinnewes

from



from the Braine, Arteries, from the Hart, Veynes, from the Lyuer, and Vessels of generation from the stones; all which, and the other inferiour Members, it is most necessarie euery Farryer know, and he can by no meanes better attaine thereunto, then by dissecting or anotomizing horses when they are dead; as for mine owne part, it was my practise many yeares together: Now for the powers which are in a horse, principally they be three, the first the power of feeling, which comming like a great cundite in one maine sinew from the braine, disperleth and deuideth it selfe into a multitude of other smaller sinewes, giuing an vniuersall feeling ouer the whole body, and this power by Physitions is called *Animall*. The second is the power of life, and proceedeth from the heart, conueying from thence in Arteries, a certaine vitall blood of the Nature of Ayre, ouer the whole body also, and it is called *Vitall*. The third is the power of nourishment which proceedeth from the Lyuer, carrying from thence in a number of smaller cundit pipes, the blood through the body, which cherisheth and strengtheneth euerie member, and is called *Naturall*, which naturall power hath also other foure offices, as the receiuing of foode fit to nourish, the holding it that it may nourish, the disgesting it after it hath nourisht, and the expelling it away when it is turned to excrement: Now for opperations they proceede from the powers, as from feeling commeth motion of members, from life motion of humors whether distempered or not distempered, and may verie well bee felt by the beating of a Horses pulse vpon the temples of his heade close by his eares, and not vpon his fore legges, though some Authors

write to such purpose, from nourishment comes the motion of thought, and the motion of generation, with many other such like: these operations bee otherwise two-folde, that is Externall, or Internall, externall as the motion of the Limbes, which mooue but when the Horse pleaseth, and internall as the motion of the Heart, Brayne, and Pulses, which mooue continually, whether the Horse wake, sleepe, goe, stand, or whatsoeuer hee doth else: Now lastly for the spirit, it is the verie quintessence of the blood, and beeing conueyed in the Arteries, giues the bodie a more liuely and spritie heate, and makes his feeling more quicke and tender. By some Horse-men, the spirit of a Horse is taken to bee his breath, but the former I take to bee more substantiall; but both haue their workings, and may well be termed Spirits: Now therefore it is the part and duty of euerie good Farryer, diligently to search into these seauen famous Naturall simples whereof a Horse is made, that knowing which Element is in the Horses bodie most predominant, then, which temper agrees with which element, which humor with which temper, which member is infected with which humor, which power is vndistributed into which member, and lastly which spirit is weakned by the ouerworking, of which power hee may apply all his receyts and medicines according to Art, and the composition of his Horses body.

CHAP. 2.

Of the Sinewes, Veynes and Bones of  
a Horse.

**A**Lthough some of our English Horse-men will allow a horse but thirtie foure maine sinewes, yet I haue found many moe, and much difference from the discriptions I haue read in some Authors; for although *Vegetius* deriues two maine sinewes from the mid nostrell to the crooper, I finde it is not so, but there is one maine tendant or sinewe, which comming from the braine, and hinder-part of the horses head, extendeth two smaller branches on each side the cheekes of the horse, which running along the chappes, meete at the horses nostrels; then doth that maine sinewe extend it selfe downe the necke bone of the horse, running through euery ioynt thereof in many small branches, till it come to the setting on of the chyne, where the maine sinewe is diuided into three great armes, one running through his chyne, and deuiding into seuerall thrids through euery ioynt of his backe, knits and bindes his ribbes: the other two downe each side of his shoulders, euen to the bottome of his fore-hoofes, and is deuided into fortie seuerall branches: now when the maine sinewe of his backe comes to the binding together of his huckle-bones, it there againe deuides it selfe into other three great sinewes, two running crossewise downe his hinder legges, to the bottome of his hoofes, and are likewise deuided into fortie branches,

the other goeth still forward downe to the end of the sterne of his tayle, deuiding into euery feuerall ioynt many feuerall branches, so that to speake generally of all the sinewes, they are infinite, and almost without number, but to speake particularly of principall sinewes they are eleuen, that is first, two which runnes through the chappes, and compasse in the teeth, which is the occasion of tooth-ach; two that meete at the nostrils, one downe the necke bone, two downe the shoulders and legges and downe the backe, two downe the huckle-bones and hinder partes, and one downe the rumpe.

Nowe for Veynes which are of vse, and by striking of them bring health to the Horse, there are in number one and thirtie, that is to say, two in the vpper part of his mouth, two in his temples, two vnder his eyes, one of each side of his necke, two vnder his fore-shoulders, two in his breast, foure in his thighes, two in his pasternes, two aboue his hooves on the cronets, foure in his flankes, two in his hammes, two in his hinder legges, and one vnder his tayle: Now for the bones of a Horse, although other Authors haue writ as perfectly of them as I am any way able to doe, yet I will not sticke heere to repeat them, wherefore first you shall vnderstand, a horse hath in all a hundred threescore and tenne bones, that is to say, in the vpper of his heade two bones, from the forehead to the nose two bones, his neather iawes two bones, of fore-teeth twelue, of tusshes foure, of grinders foure and twentie, in his necke, seauen, from the wythers to the huckle bones eight, from the huckle bones to the tayle seauen, then the broad bone behinde with twelue Seames, two spade bones,

bones, two to the canell bones, then two from thence to the first ioynt about the legs, then two to the knees from thence, two to the pasternes, and from thence downe into the hooves sixteene little bones, one breast bone, thirty sixe ribs great and small, two bones to the *Columell*, two from the molairs to the ioynts, and two towards the ribs, from the hough to the legge two small bones, and from the leg to thy forcels two small bones, & from the pasternes to the hooves sixteene little bones; and thus much for sinews, veines, and bones.

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*CHAP. 3**Of Horses vrine, and of his  
excrements.*

**T**Here is no better note nor character that a Farrier can take of the state of a horses bodie, or wherein he may plainly see the true vsage of infirmity and sicknes, then in a horses vrine or excrements, because that they participating of the inward powers and faculties of the bodie, alter and change their colours and tastes, as the body altereth with the paine of infirmitie and sicknes; you shall knowe therefore, that first as touching vrines, if when your horse pisseth, his water bee of a pale yellow colour, not transparent, that is to say, bright and cleare, that a man may see thorow it; but of an indifferent thicknes, and an vnoffensive smell, then you may be assured the horse is sound, strong, and full of lust, but if his vrine bee of a bright high amber colour inclyning some what to redishnes; then you must knowe that his bloud is inflamed, and hee hath

hath either taken surfet of rawe foode, or else being heated, hath taken some sodaine cold, which hath bred putrification and corruption in his blood, bringing forth the effects of *Fauers, A ellows, Anticor* or such like. If his vrine looke like blood, or haue lost the strength of his fauor, you must then vnderstand your horse hath beene ouer laboured, and with too violent exercise hath dis-tempered his blood, & bred corruption about his liuer, whence springs many faint diseases, as the *Apoplexie* or *Palsie*, consumption of the flesh, and such like. If your horses vrine haue like a white creame vpon the toppe of it, it is a signe of putrification and infirmitie in his kidnies; whence comes the paine and consumption in the kidnies; if his vrine be of a greenish colour, thicke and muddie, it is a signe of weake reynes and the consumption of the seede; if his vrine be of a high redish colour, very thicke, cloudy, and the grosnes as it were bound together, it is a signe of death and mortalitie, shewing that nature hath giuen ouer her working, but if the blacke thickenesse hold not together, but disperse into sundry places, it is a signe that nature as it were reuiues and euen conquers infirmities; many other obseruations there are, but for mine owne part, because I haue found some vntruthes in them, I will not set them downe for rules: Now for the excrements, I haue both in the booke of hunting and running, discried, the vttermost properties and secrets which can any way be found out by them; and therefore in this chapter will not loade your cares with that which I haue formerly written.

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*CHAP. 4*

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*Of letting of horses blood, the time, the cause, and the signes which desire it should be vsed.*

**T**ouching the letting of horses blood, both the Farriars of former times, and those now in our dayes, are of sundry opinions, some saying it should be done at the beginning of euery quarter in the yeare, as the spring, summer, autumnne, and winter: others will let blood but threetimes in the yeare, that is the beginning of May, when blood springs, the beginning of September, when the blood is warmed and fetled, and the beginning of December when the blood is grosse and thickned. Others would haue a horse blooded but once a yeare, and that is in May onely, because when blood springs, if the new blood should mixe with the olde corrupt blood, it cannot choose but soone inflame and ingender sicknesse: all these reasons are probable enough, and we see few horse-maisters at this day, but do follow either one or other of these obseruations, yet for mine owne part I cannot be induced to become any of their imytators, as holding this opinion not by any meanes to let my horse blood, but when vrgent necessitie, and apparent reasons drawe me thereunto, for aboue all thinges I hate to doe any thing for fashion sake, and I must confesse I doe euen contemne and enuie to see euery Smithes shop in Christmas holly-dayes looke like a butchers slaughter house, not one Farrier being able to giue me a reason why he hath blooded any two of these horses,

horses, more then it is an old custome, and that the holy dayes is a time of rest wherein the horse may recouer his blood againe, not considering how pretious a thing blood is, nor what euills such customes bring vnto a horse, as weakenesse of body, imperfection of sight, crampes, conuulsions and palsies, besides when a horse is let blood, by the rule of custome, if at any time you breake or omit that rule, there presently followes disease and infirmitie. And againe, oft letting of blood makes the blood fall into the inward partes, cloying the heart, stomacke and guts, and leauing the outward partes, makes them goutie, grosse and vnnimble; wherefore if your horse be in health, and good state of body, by no meanes let him blood, except it be now and then with the point of your knife about the second and third barre in the rooffe of the horses mouth, by which meanes the horse may chewe and licke vp his owne blood, which is most wholesome for many diseases as you shall perceiue hereafter, or now and then in his eye veines, which is comfortable for the head, and cleareth the sight, but for letting blood in any long or more fluent veines, I would not haue it vsd but vpon necessitie, as for any obseruation of the time of yeare, houre of the day, and state of the moone or signe: when there is cause of blood letting, I haue euer set those cautions behinde the doore, as respectes of little vallew, because the forbearance of a quarter of an houre, may be the losse of the horse, and indeede they are but bugbeares only to scarre the ignorant, but for obseruing the clyme wherein a horse is bred, the age, strength, and disposition of the horses bodie, they are notes worthie regard onely: touching the quantitie of the blood you take away, for horses bred in  
hot



hot countreyes, olde hofes, and flegmatique hofes would nothauē ſo much blood taken from them, as hofes bred in colde regions, young hofes, or chollerick hofes: now that you may know when a horſe ſtāds in neede of blood-letting, if you perceiue that he hath any extraordinary itch, ſo that he now and then rubbeth his neck or buttockes, or if his ſkin begin to pyll, or the hayre either of his maine or tayle ſhed, if you haue giuen him any violent exerciſe aboue his ſtrength, ſo that he hath either taken ſurfait, or bin tyred, if he be brought to an extreame pouertie of fleſh, or if his eyes looke redde, and his vaines ſwell, if you finde in him the effects of any *Fever*, the *Yellowes* or *Autichor*, or any inward ſicknes, proceeding either of inflammation or corruption of the blood, in any of theſe caſes it is neceſſary to let blood; and if the infirmity be not growne to any ſtrength, then the beſt time to let blood in, is ſomewhat early in the morning, the horſe hauing beene kept faſting all the night before; let your horſe (as neere as you can) ſtand vpon euen ground when he is let blood, and let the corde wherewith you binde his necke ſtrait, be ſtraite twound, ſo that by no meanes it may retch out, but keepe the ſtraightnes it holdeth; you muſt in any wiſe be moſt carefull, that when you ſtrike with your ſeame or inſtrument of blood-letting that inſtead of the vaine you ſtrike not the arterie which lyes cloſe by the vaine, or ſetting the point of your ſeame by the ſide of the vaine, that the ſkinne ſlippe, and ſo you miſſe the vaine and hitte the arterie, either off which may indaunger the horſes life, which to prevent it is good when you haue raiſd the vaine to ſpitte vpon it, or wette it, that making the haire lie cloſe and ſmoother, you may

at

at a haire see how to place your fleame in the right place: whilst your horse bleedes, you shall put your finger in the side of your horses mouth, and by rubbing and tickling his vpper barres, make him chewe and mooue his chappes, which will make him bleed much more freshly, but if hee will not suffer you to put your finger in his mouth, then you shall giue him a little hay, or a little grasse, only to make him mooue his chappes, if he will not (as many olde Iades are of that qualitie) suffer you after his necke is bound, to come to set on your fleame, you shall then either put a paire of close spectacles ouer his eyes, or else blinde-fold him with something else, so that you may without daunger approach him: It is very good to saue the blood you take from him, and whilst he bleedes to stirre it about for lumping, then to mingle it with beane flower, and boale Armoniack; and being made thicke like a plaster, to spreade it vpon his backe and loynes, for it is exceeding good both for his legges and feete: when your horse hath bled sufficiently, you shall loose the bynding corde, and with it stroake downe the vaine twice, or thrice; and it will staunch of it selfe: after the horse is let blood, you shall cause him to be set vp in the stable, and to fast at least two houres after, and then giue him what meate you please if he be fat and in strength, but if he bee leane and weake, then you shall giue him a warme sweete mashe made of water and ground malte well mingled together: And thus much for letting of blood.

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*CHAP. 5.*

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*Of sicknes in generall.*

**S**icknes is by diuers auncient writers diuersly defined, and as diuersly deuided. One saies it is an euill affection contrary to nature, hindring some action of the body, and deuides it into three kindes: the first *parts* that are alike, the second *parts* instrumentall; the third, both these ioyned together: the first consisteth in the predominance of the elements, as when either choller, blood, fleame, or melanchollic doe super abound; the second, in composition of the body, when the members are diseased or deformed: the third in the deuision of members, as if it be in a fleshie part, then it is called a wound or an vlcer, if in the bones then it is called a Fracture. Another saith sicknes is a maladie, or greefe proceeding from the corruption and weaknesse of the vitall partes, and deuides it into foure braunches, as moyst maladie, drie maladie, maladie of the ioyns, & maladie betwixt the skinne and flesh: the moyst maladie springes from fleame and mellancholy, as strangle, glaunders, and other fluxes; the drie maladie springes from choller and blood, as consumptions, drie coughes and such like: the maladie of the ioyns is all griefes incident to ioyns, as splents, spauens, excrescions, swellings, and such like: and the maladie betwixt the flesh and skinne, is the Farcion, scab, mangines, or such like; Others make other definitions and deuisions, but all tending to one end; they are needlesse to be repeated, and it shall be enough for the

the diligent Farrier, if he but retaine in his memorie, that all inward infirmities are called sicknesses, or diseases, and all outward infirmities are called grieues and sorances, and that he apply and moderate his medicines according to the violence of the disease, increasing the strength of his receites as the disease increases in power; and thus much for sickness in generall; As for the signes and Characters by which diseases and sorances are to be knowne because I set them downe at large in the beginning of euery infirmity, I will at this time forbear to write or trouble you with them.

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CHAP. 6

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*Of Feauers and the diuers kindes thereof,  
together with their cures.*

**F**Euers although our ordinary Farriers neither know them nor can cure them, and therefore hold opinion there is no such thing: yet for mine owne part, I haue had such experience, and haue so certainly found the effects of them in many horses, that I dare auouch the disease to bee common and in dayly knowledge, wherefore to speake generally of Feuers: a Feauer is an immoderate heate, or inflammation of the blood, disturbing and hindring all the motions of the body, and of these Feuers there are diuers kindes, a *Quotidian* or continuall Feauer, *Tertians* as euery other day a fit, *Quartans* which are euery third day, and pestilent or burning Feuers, the first three proceeding from humors and spirits, the last from putrification and inflammation of the blood,  
ingendred

ingendred by either too extreame and violent exercise; or by surfeit of rawe foode, as of vndryed Pease or Oates or of vncleanly foode, as Chaffe, Pease, pulse and such like. The extreame heate of the Sunne, or extreame coldnesse of the ayre will either of them ingender Feuers; Now the signes to know a Feuer is, you shall see him hang downe his heade, his eyes beeing heauie and waterish, his lippes will hang from his teeth, and his flesh will bee loose, his stones will hang downe, and his breath will be hotte, hee will gape oft and stretch out his limbes, hee will haue a kinde of shiuering in his fleshe and an extraordinarie heate and beating of his pulses vpon the temples of his head, he will drinke much and eate little, and his vrine will looke of a high colour bright and cleare like Amber. Now if you finde these signes not to alter or cease, but to continue in one strength and violence, then you shall be assured it is a *Quordian* or continuall Feuer, but if the motions alter, and he bee one day well and the next day ill, then it is a *Tertian*, but if hee be one day ill and two dayes well, then it is a *Quartan*, for cure whereof some haue vsed this phisicke, first to let him blood in his temple veines, and pallat of his mouth, and sometimes in the necke veine and to giue him the first day no meate, but warme drinke; then after to giue him grasse, or hay wet in water, and to keepe him warme and walke him in a temperate aire, and then vpon his amendment to giue him sodden Barley the huske being beate off as you beate wheate before you boile it; Others vse for the cure of this Feuer, first to purge his head by squirting into his nostrilles, either the vrine of a man or of an Oxe, & then giue him this drink, take of of *Iermader* foure ounces of *Gum dragon*

and dry'd Roses of each an ounce, beate them to powder, then put them into a quart of olde Ale, and adde thereto of Sallet oyle and Hony of each foure ounces, and giue this drinke luke warme. Others haue prescribed other medicines, some stronger, some weaker, some for Feuers in autumnae, some for Feuers in summer, some for spring, and some for winter, but I haue proued them, yet neuer could finde much profite by them; the onely meanes that euer I found for these Feuers hath beene this, as soone as you haue perceiued the visible signes of these Feuers, first to note how the fittes come and goe, and then to keepe the Horse fasting for at least a doozen houres before the fitt come, that Nature wanting whereupon to worke, shew may onely worke vpon the diseased humour, and so consume and weaken it, then when you doe perceiue the fit to approach, you shall take of strong Ale a quart, and boyle therein of Wormewood halfe a handfull, of long Pepper and Graines two ounces, of strong Treakle two ounces, and of the powder of dry'd Rue one ounce, and when the third part of the Ale is wasted, take it from the fire and straine it and giue it the Horse luke warme to drinke, or if you will you may in steade of this drinke, take the yolkes of foure new laide Egges and beate them in a dish, then put thereto eight spoonefuls of Aqua-vitæ, and mingling it well together giue it the Horse to drinke, then beeing warmly cloathed ride him vp and downe in some faire warme place till hee begin to sweate and then set him vp in the stable, lay more cloathes vpon him, and giue him litter inough vnder him, and let him so sweate at least two or three houres, and then abate his cloathes with discretion.

*Thus*

Thus dooing but twise at the most will assuredly mend any of these kinde of agues; as for the drinke which hee shal drinke during this cure, let it be warme water wherein hath beene boyled Mallowes, Sorrell, Pursline, and Endiue, and for his foode let it be well dry'd Oates, and bread made of cleane Beanes, if during his sicknesse hee prooue drie or costive in his body, you shall then giue him now and then halfe of a Rye sheafe eares and all to eate. This manner of cure is not onely good for these Feuers, but also for any other inward sicknesse proceeding frō inflamation of the blood or corruption of humors.

There is also another Feuer which is called the pestilent or burning Feuer, and it hath all the signes and faces before shewed, onely they are perceiued more violently, and haue greater snowes of pain and sicknesse differing absolutely but in this effect, which is, the horse neuer shiuereth or shaketh as hauing the effect of coldnesse: but continually burneth as beeing vniuersally distempered with heate and glowing; which you shall plainly perceiue by his continuall desire to drinke and scipple, neuer satisfied till the colde water bee in his mouth, and by laying your handes vpon his fore-legges, vnder his knees, or vpon the temples of his head which two places will burne more then any other partes of his body; The cure of this pestilent Feuer (though our Farryers holde it incurable) is thus. First you shall let him blood in the necke veyne, then you shall lay to the temples of his head this plaister. Take of the iuyce of Camomile foure spoonefuls, of Goates milke foure spoonefulles, of the iuyce of Sage foure spoonefulles, and of Sallet oyle foure spoonefulles, then take a handfull of dry'd Rose leaues, whether of a Rose cake

Of the pestilent Feuer.

or otherwise, and beate all these in a mortar till it be made one substance, then take foure spoonfulls of strong Wine vinegar and with it stirre them altogether, and if it bee very thinne then take as many moe Rose leaues and beate with them till it be as thicke as a plaister, then spred it vpon a cloath and strew vpon it the powder of three or foure Nutmegges then warme it hotte vpon a chafing-dish and coales, and applie it to the Horse as a foresaid, then you shall giue him to drinke water boyld with Violet leanes, Mallowes and Sorrell; but if the fitt holde him violently, you shall take three ounces of Ieane Treakle, and dissolue it in a pinte of Malmsey, and put thereto the iuyce of two or three Lemmans, and giue it him in a horne to drinke, and it will presently put away the fitt: the nature of this Feuer beeing so pestilently hotte, is to surre the mouth, and to breede vlcers and forenesse both in the mouth and throate, wherefore you shall carefully euerie day looke in his mouth, and if you perceiue any such thing, take but the sirrop of Mulberries, and with a small squirt strike it into his mouth, and it will heale the sore immediately, for it is of such vertue that a man once knowing it, will hardly be without it, but if you cannot get the sirrop of Mulberries, then take a pinte of running water and boyle therein two ounces of Allom, and halfe a handfull of Sage, and with that wash the sore place and it will heale it: If the heate and drinessse of this disease keepe the Horse so costiue that hee can by no meanes dung, you shall then onely giue him this Glistre. Take of new Milke halfe a pinte, of Sallet oyle a pinte, and halfe a pinte of the decoction of Mallowes and Violet leaues, and to them put an ounce of Scene, and halfe an ounce of

*Centurie,*



Centuarie, and administer it luke warme with an Elder pipe made for the purpose; and these remedies I assure you will not onely helpe this Feuer but also many other mortall and dangerous diseases; diuers other medicines are prescribed for this Feuer by other Authors, but the simples are so strange, and the compositions so phantasticall, that for mine owne part I haue carryed the receites to skilfull Apothecaries, who haue vtterly disavow'd the knowledge of such simples, so that after I could neuer giue credite to the practise. The last Feuer is called the Feuer accidentall, because it is a Feuer which comes by the violence and paine of some grievous receiued wound, and of all Feuers it is most common and most dangerous, for when wounds are accompanied with Feuers the horse seldome escapes death, and for mine owne part I cannot boast of any great cure I haue done in this case, onely my rule hath been to keepe the vitall partes as strong as I could with comfortable drinckes made of Ale, Annyseeds and Sugar-candie, and to giue him to eat halfe a dozen soppes or toasts steeped in Muskadine, according to the forme before shewed in the booke of Running horses, and this I assure my selfe (if the wound be curable) will take away the Feuer.

And thus much for the cure of Feuers.

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CHAP. 7.

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*Of the Pestilence or Gargill.*

**T**HE Pestilence howsoeuer other Authors doe seriously write both of it and the causes frō whence it springs, as from labour, hunger, sodaine motion

after rest, surfeit, corruption of humors, corruption of ayre, vapours, exhalations, influence of planets, and such like; yet I say (if I know the pestilence) it is plainly that which we call amongst Men the plague, amongst Beastes the murren, and amongst Horses the gargill, it proceeds from surfeit and rawe digestion after proude keeping, ingendring corrupt & poysonous humors; or else from the infection of the ayre, or the foode whereon the horse feedeth: It is of all diseases most infectious and mortall, and for mine owne part I haue had no perfect experience of it, but onely in young Foales which are apt to take it, especially if they bee weyned too young, the signes to know it is, the sides of their heades euen to the rootes of their eares, and so downe all vnder their chaps will swell exceedingly and be wondrous hard, their eyes and the inside of their lippes will bee very yellow, and their breathes will be strong and noysome. Nowe you must vnderstand that when these outward signes appeare, then the disease is incurable, so that to set downe therefore any cure is a thing impossible, onely this is the best preuention to giue your Foales for three dayes together, both at the fall of the leafe, and at the spring euery morning three or foure slippes of Sauen, as is shewed in the booke of breeding, but if this disease happen to Horses of elder age which is surest knowne by the losse of that horse which first dyeth, then you shall seperate the sound from the sicke, and putting them into a fresh ayre after they haue bene let blood, both in the necke, veynes and their mouthes, you shall then giue each of them to drinke halfe a pinte of Sacke, and halfe a pinte of Saller-oyle mingled together, the next morning after you shall giue euery one of them a pinte of strong Ale,

and

and the shauings of the yellow tipps of the olde Stagges horne, or the shauings of the yellow tippe of the Sea-horse tooth, both which if you cannot readily get, then you shall giue them strong Ale and Treakle boyld together, to each a good draught, and doubt not but it will both expell and preuent the force of the infection. As for *Aristoloch*, *Gentian*, *Myrrhe* and such like, which some prescribe to bee giuen for this disease I doe not thinke the Authors thereof euer sawe the practise, nor will I counsaile any man to try them, knowing the former to be sufficient.

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*CHAP. 8.*

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*Of the inward diseases of the Head, and first of  
the head-ach.*

**T**HE head of a Horse is subiect to diuers diseases according to the inward compositions thereof, as from the pannicle which couers the braine comes head-ach, rhumes and mygrams, from the braine frenzie, sleeping euill, and palsies, and from the conduites of the braine come the staggers, night-mare, crampe, catarres and such like; But first to speake of the head-ach, it is a disease that most commonly procedes of a cholericke humor bred in the pannicle, or else of some outward cause as of a blowe, of colde or ill fauors, the signes thereof is onely heauinesse of countenance, watring of his eyes, and forbearance of his food: the cure is, take either Storax or Frankinsence, and throwe it vpon a chafing-dish and coales vnder the horses nose,

so that the smoke may ascend vp into his head and when hee is thus perfumed, you shall binde to his temples the same plaster which is formerly set downe for the pestilent feauer, and questionles it will helpe him in twice or thrice applying.

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 CHAP. 9.
 

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## Of Frenzie or Madnesse in Horses.

**M**Adnesse is a fault very much incident to Horses, and I haue had much experience thereof, and as farre as I can coniecture, it proceeds onely from the torment of the braine or pannicle, when they are either corrupted with naughtie blood, or inflamed with the heate of poysonous humors; many other discriptions the auncient *Italians* make of the frenzie of a horse, saying it procedes not from the head alone, but sometimes from the torment of the heart, liuer or spleene, which a man may know by a horses byting and tearing of his owne flesh, and with his feete beating vpon his body; but for such made horses as I haue seene, their madnes hath issued from the braine only, and the signes from whence I haue gathered it haue bene these, they will haue heauie countenances, but fierie eyes, they will beate their owne heades against the walles, bite at any thing suddainly, and as they stand they will gnaw vpon the maunger; when they lye they will lay their fore legges ouer their heades, and now and then beate their heads with their leggs, they will forsake all foode, or if they doe eate, they will snatch their meate hastily, and

and seldome chewe it; the cuer is to let them blood very much in the shackle veines to drawe the humors from the vpper parts, then to take halfe a pinte together, and giue it him to drinke three mor- of milke; and halfe a pint of faller oyle mingled ninges together, which done other three mornings you shall rake halfe a handfull of Sage, halfe a handfull of Minte, and halfe a handfull of hearbe of grace, and boile them in a quarte of white wine, till it come to a pinte, then straine it hard and giue it the horse to drinke luke- warme, and during these sixe dayes let him be fed with bread made of beanes and rie, but by no meanes let him haue so much as he willl eate, let him also drinke no cold water, and let his stable be kept exceeding darke and warme; if for this disease you giue him to drinke mans ordure and wine mixt together it is very good, or to chafe all his body ouer with blacke *Elleborus* boyld in vineger is good also, especially to chafe his head and temples, as for gelding him, or burning him vpon the head with hotte irons, I like it not, for it is against rule, and to a horse of good temper will bring madnes.

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*C H A P. 10.*

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*Of the sleeping euill or lethargie.*

**T**His sleeping euill or lethargy in a horse proceedeth of cold steame and moisture about the braine, dulling the senses and bringing a drowtie heauines ouer the whole body, the signes is onely his continuall sleeping, from which with great industry he will hardly be reclaimed, the cure thereof is thus, first let him be kept

kept waking with noyses and affrightes whether he will or no, then let him blood in the necke veine, and giue him to drinke water wherein is boyled Sage, Camomile and mother worte, and mingling with it Salt, Vineger, and wheate branne, after he hath drunke this, three mornings together, you shall then perfume him by blowing into his nostrills the powder of strong Tobacco well dried, and you shall chafe his head with Time and Penniryall sodden together in vineger; also to burne brimstone vnder his nose is very good, and in his pro-uender to giue him hempseede is very good, and in his oates you shall put fennell seedes, and parsley seedes, many other medecines there are but none more effectuall then these already named.

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CHAP. II

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*Of a Horse that is taken.*

**A** Horse that is taken our common Farriers say to be planet strooke, and to be as it were lamed or benumbd of his senses by some supernaturall influence, and therefore hold it altogether vncurable, but they are deceiued, for a horse is said to be taken when he is sodainely deprived of his feeling and mouing, and it proceedeth sometimes from the imperfection of the braine when it is either opprest in the hinder part, (from whence the great maine sinew of the whole body goes) with too much fleame or too much choller, but most generally and oftneft it commeth by some extreame or sodaine colde which after some great heat striking into the

the veines ouercommeth all naturall heate, and brings insensiblenes. The signes are numbdnes and want of motion, and the cure is thus, first you shall giue him the scowring of butter and garlick as is shewd before in the booke of hunting horses, then you shall take Aquavix, and being warme vpon a chafing-dish and coales, let two or three groomes chafe and rub him therewith ouer all his body, which done, lappe clothes made most exceeding hotte round about him, and letting him haue good store of litter force him into a sweate; after he hath sweat an houre or there about, moderately bate his clothes and then annoint him all ouer with oyle de bay, and it is not to be doubted but he will recouer his former feeling. Some of our auntient Farriers in this case haue laide the horse all saue the head in a soft dunghill till warmth and sence come into the horses limbes, and it is not contrary to the cure, yet I haue found it better by much for the conuulsions of sinewes or crampes, then for this disease, and nothing neare so good as the former remedie. If your horse when he is thus taken be leane, poore, and faint, then it shall be good for you to giue him to drinke euery morning a pinte of Malmesey brewde with the powder of sugar, cynamon and cloues, and warmed vpon the fire, this dyet during the cure would be thinne, his prouender oates, and his drinke warme water.

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*CHAP. 12**Of the Staggers.*

**T**He Staggers is a dizines in the head; proceeding from corrupt blood, and grosse humors poysoning  
the

the braine, by which many times it driueth a horse into frenzie and madnes. The signes thereof is heauines of head and countenance, dimnes of sight, forsaking of his meate, and staggering and reeling as he goes, and sometimes falling downe and beating of his head pitiously against the walles, manger and plaunchers, wherein is to be noted that when he only reeleth the disease is easie to be cured, but if he fall and growe mad then the cure is almost desperate, how euer thus you shall endeauour to cure it. First you shall let him blood in the temple veines, and then you shall take foure spoonefulls of Aqua vitæ, and as much of the iuyce of garlicke and mixing them together warme them vpon the fire, and therewith chafe all the horses forehead, and the nape of his necke, then take two little round balles of flaxe or soft towe, and dipping them therein, stoppe them into the horses eares, then with a needle and a threede stitch the tippes of his eares together, and do thus for three mornings together and the cure will be persited, yet during the cure let him drinke no colde water but warme mashes of water and ground malte, and let him once a day be walkte vp and downe gently. There be some Farriers (and my selfe haue often vsed it) do cut the horse in the forehead, vpon the rumpe, and in the nape of the necke, and to taint the places with turpentine and sallet oyle, or for want of oyle with hogges grease, but when I found how much the first receite went beyond this, I left the practise thereof, and the rather because it was foule and tedious.



## CHAP. 13.

Of the falling euill, or falling sicknes.

**T**His disease of the falling euill I haue more read of in old Italian Authors and heard more talkt vpon, by gentlemen traind vp to horfemanship in those countries, then either seen or taken notice of: for I haue not in all the diseases I haue knowne, seene any I could compare vnto it, so that what I write thereof is other mens opinions; not my practise, for I thinke a man may liue in England *Nestors* yeares, before he see a horse fall into such an euill. But to proceede to the disease, *Abstrus* saith it is an infirmitie like a conuulsion or crampe, taking from a horse a certaine time all sence & feeling, making him fall downe & loose the benefit of all his senses; *Vigetius* saith the moone is a great work-mistress in this disease, in so much that a horse at some times of the moone will fall downe and be to outward appearance dead, then on a sodaine againe rise to his meate and eat; the signes therof are his falling downe sodainly through the weaknes of his members and distention of sinews; the quiuering of his body and foaming at his mouth; if the gristle of his nose be cold, it is a signe he wil fall often, if it be warm, he will fall more seldom: the cure according to the Italians is first to let him blood in the neck veins, and the temple veins, then keeping him warm to annoint his body all ouer with the oile *Petrolinum*, & his head & eares with oile de-bay, liquid pitch & tarre mingled together, and to put some into his eares also, then by making him

a canuasse cap quilted with wooll to keepe his head exceeding warme and then to giue him this drinke: take of Raddish roores two ounces, of the hearb *Panap* and of *Scamony* of each one ounce, beate them together and boile them in a quarte of honey, and as oft as it is needfull giue him a spoonfull or two of it in a quarte of Ale luke warme, and put thereunto three or foure spoonfulles of sallet oyle, it is also good to blowe the powder of mother-worte and pirethrum vp into his nostrilles, and if this help not, then to let out the humor by piercing the skin of his forehead with a hot iron in many places.

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CHAP. 14

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*Of the Appoplexie and palsey.*

**T**His Apoplexie differeth in outward appearance nothing from the falling euill, for it is a depriuing of the whole body of sence and mouing, but if it depriue but part of the body, or but one member then it is called a palsey; it differeth from the falling euill but onely in this, that the falling euill is a disease proceeding generally from the sicknesse of the whole body, this onely from the distemperature of the braine where grosse and fleamie humors are copen in betwixt the pannackle and the braine, but for mine owne part I haue oftene scene in horses this Apoplexie, and doe hold it a disease incident vnto them, but auncient horsemen seeing other diseases more violent at one time then an other, or in one horse more then another, haue out of the ripenes of their wits giuen to such passions new names of diseases;

feases; as when a horse hauing but only the staggers, hath fallen downe and (as ordinarily they will doe) layne for a little space as if he had beene dead, they haue coniectured it to be the falling sicknes or Appoplexie, by which tytles a man may very properly at any time terme the staggers. Now for the palsey that I haue oft seene, and it is much incident to horses, cheifly to hunting horses in their first trayning, or to running horses that come after tender keeping to take sodaine heates and coldes in hunting: the signes are, they will hold their necks awry, goe grouelling, sidelong and reeling, they will haue most feeble legges and painefull heads, which they will shewe by shaking it, yet notwithstanding they will eate their meate with all greedines. The cure is first to anoint them all ouer their bodies with the oyle *Petroleum*, then with splents of wood binde the necke straight, and making his stable very warme giue him this drinke, take halfe an ounce of long pepper beaten to powder, of *Cedar* two ounces, of *Nitre* an ounce, of *Lacerpitium* as much as a beane, and giue it him to drinke in a quart of white wine, each morning a pint for two mornings together, and it will ease the palsey.

## CHAP. 15.

*Of the witch or night-mare.*

**T**His disease hapneth ofte vnto horses, and foolish Smithes thinke such horses are ridden with the witch and that the disease is supernaturall and therefore some of them goe about to cure it by hanging a naked sword over the horse all night as if it would scarre  
the

the deuill, other seeke to cure it by charmes and night  
spelles, such as Maistr *Blundenise* for laughter sake re-  
peates in his book: which is, to take a flint stone that na-  
turally hath a hole in it, and hang it ouer the horse and  
write in a bill:

*In nomine patris, &c.*

*Saint George our Ladies knight  
He walked day so did he night  
Vntill he her found  
He her beate and he her bound  
Till truly her troth she him plight  
That she would not come within the night  
There as Saint George our Ladies knight  
Named was threetimes. Saint George*

And to hang this ouer the horse also. This bawble I  
knowe at this day is vsed of many ignorant Smithes to  
cosen men of money, but to speak of the truth of the di-  
leafe indeed, though some hold there is no such infirmi-  
tie, yet I knowe by experience it is otherwise, for it is a  
passion of the stomacke which being cloyd with crudi-  
tie and rawe digestion, stoppeth the powers of the body  
and makes the horse for want of breath in his sleepe to  
struggle and striue most violently, the signes thereof are,  
you shall in the morning when you come to your horse  
finde him all of an exceeding great sweate, and if the  
passion haue gone from him but a little before, you shall  
perceiue him to breath very short and his flankke will  
beate very fast; Now for as much as horses that are new-  
ly taken from grasse, or horses that haue beene grosse  
& fowly fed, are subiect to much sweating in the night,  
you

you are to haue great respect to the state of the horses body, and if when your horse is cleane of body, or if more one night then another you finde him thus extraordinarily to sweate, you may assure your selfe of this disease. The cure whereof is, giue him two mornings together a pinte of sacke, halfe a pinte of sallet oyle, and two ounces of sugar candie mingled together, and it will purge him cleare of the infirmitie.

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*CHAP. 16*

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*Of Crampes or Conuultions, of Synewes, or Muskeles.*

**C**Rampes or Conuultions of Sinewes or Muskles are violent contractions or drawings together of members, either vniuersally about the whole body, or particularly as in one member, they proceede either from causes naturall, or causes accidentall: if from causes naturall, then they come from fulnes or emptines, from fulnes, as from surfeit of meate or drink, or the want of vacation of humors; from emptines as from too much blood-letting, too much purging, or too much labouring, all which filles the hollownes of the sinewes with cold windie vapors which are the onely great causes of conuultions. If they come from causes accidentall, then it is from some receiued wounde where a sinew is but halfe cut a sunder, or but prickt, which presently causeth a conuultion ouer the whole body. The signs of the generall disease is, the horse will carry his neck stiffe and not be able to stirre it, his baeke will rise vp like the baeke of a Cammell or bend of a bowe, his rumpe will

shrinke inward, his foure legges will stand close together, and his belly will be clung vp to his back-bone, being downe he is not able to rise, especially vpon his hinder loynes: of this disease I haue had experience to my full contentment, and the cure is thus: First put him into a sweate, either by burying him all saue the head in a dunghil, or else by applying hot blankets doubled about each side of his heart and body, then after his sweate a-noint all his body ouer with oyle *Petroleum*, for it is much better then either debay, or oyle of cypres, then giue him to drinke halfe an ounce of *Lacerpitium* as much Cummin, aniseedes, fenegreeke and old sallet oyle, infused into a quarte of Malmesey, then keeping him warme and feeding him with good beane bread and warme mashes made of ground malte and water, his sinewes will come to their former abilitie, but if the conuulsion come accidentally, as by the pricke, or halfe cut off a Synew, then you shall searck for the sinew so prickt or cutte, and with a paire of sheers clip it asunder and the conuulsion will cease, but if it be but a crampe onely, and so but in one member, then if you doe but chafe or rub the member pained, with a hard wispe or hay rope, the griefe will vanish.

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 CHAP. 17
 

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*Of the Pose or colde in the head.*

**O**F all the diseases that are incident to horses, there is none more common, or more worthy of cure then is colde or pose in the heade, which according

ding as it is new or olde, great or little, and as the humors doe abounde and are thicke or thinne, so is the disease of more or lesse daunger: the signes to knowe it is his heauines of head and countenance, or else by his coughing; if when he cougheth there come from his nose nothing but cleane and thin water, then is his cold neither great nor olde, but if vpon his coughing there come any yellow or filthy thin water, then is his colde neither new nor little; therefore when you see the filth, you shall then with your hand gripe him hard about the vpper part of his wessen and stop his winde, compelling him to cough, & if when he is forst to cough you see any hard or thicke matter come from his nose, or after he hath coughed, if then you see him chewe as if he were eating something, which indeed is nothing but corrupt fleame and filth which comes from his lunges, then be assured he hath as dangerous a colde as is possible, Also a horse that hath such an extreame colde, if you holde your eares to his nostrilles will rattle as he breathes, also if you giue him any water you shall see he cannot drinke, or if he doe drinke; the water as he drinkes wil come forth of his nostrilles: you shall also when you put your hand betweene his neather chaps feele about the rootes of his tongue great and hard kirkels & much grosse matter, with many other such like signes; The cure whereof is thus, if the colde be but a pose, that is newly taken, & of no great force, so as the horse neither casteth at his nose nor cougheth often, if then you doe but morning and euening ride him forth to the water, and hauing drunke, gallop him gently a quarter of an houre together till he be warme, and so set him vp in the stable, it will put away his pose in lesse then a weekes

exercise; but if it continue and rather increase then abate, you must imagine then some rhumaticke and moist humor which feedeth his colde, whereupon you shall giue him the scowring of butter and garlicke for three mornings together, as it is prescribed in the booke of hunting horses, & after the giuing you shall ride him vp and downe for an houre or better, and it will purge his head as aforesaide: But if his colde be of long growth and very contagious, then you shall keepe his head and body very warme, & giue him this drinke, take of strong Ale a quarte, of the best Treakle three ounces, of long pepper and graines as much, of the iuyce of garlick two spoonefulls, and boile all these together and giue it reasonable hot to the horse in the morning fasting, then ride him vp and downe for an houre and so set him vp, obseruing by no meanes to giue him any colde water for a weeke at least, but if it so chance that this long growne colde be not yet come to such ripenes that either the horse cougheth, or casteth filth from his nose, (for indeed when a horse coughes the worst of his cold is past) but it lies in his head and throate, which for want of knowledge you cannot perceiue, and then hauing instant occasion to ride some serious iourney, when you are vpon his backe both by his heauines & want of courage, besides the ratling in his throate which you shall plainly heare when he labors you finde his impediment, you shall not for this disease slacke your iourney, but the first day with all gentlenes and easie pace, let him bring you to your Inne, and as soone as you are lighted make him be very well rubd and drest, and store of litter laide vnder him, then immediately take a pinte of very good Ceres sacke, and make it more then luke warme: in  
the



the fire, then take halfe a pinte of faller oyle, or for want thereof halfe a pinte of sweetbuttermeltd, then brew the sacke and it together, and giue it warme to the horse with a horne; then binde a Couerlet or blanket about the horse, and let him stand vpon the bridle for an houre after, at which time come to him and tye him so as hee may lie downe at pleasure, then locke the stable dore and let no body trouble him for three or foure houres after, for he will growe extreame sicke, and so that if you did see him you would thinke him at the point of death: when you are disposed to goe to bed, go to your horse and if you finde him laide along very sicke respect it not but making the manger cleane put therein halfe a pecke of cleane oates, and three penniworth of bread broken small, and a penniworth or two of hay, and so leaue him till morning, and be sure by morning he will not onely haue eaten vp his meate but be as cheerefull as euer he was in his life, and you shall see his colde breake away abundantly, and if you keepe him warme and suffer him to take no newe colde, be sure the olde will waste quite away with his trauell: as for the perfuming him with Frankinsence, or with Peniryall and Sage boilde together, or tickling him with goose feathers and oyle-de-bay, or with a clout annointed with sope by thrusting them vp into his nose, only to make the horse sneare or sneese, you may saue that labour for it is of little purpose, although our common Farriers vse it, but if you will when you giue him any prouender sprinkle a little Fenegreeke and Anisedes amongst it for three or foure dayes together it will not be amisse; And also euer obserue that if your horse be very leane which hath his colde, that then with your sacke and oyle,

you mixe at least two ounces of sugar candie beaten to powder.

## CHAP. 18

*Of the diseases of the eyes, and first of the waterish or weeping eyes.*

**W**ATERISH eyes proccede euer either from rhu-  
maticke and moyst humours, or else from  
some stripe or blowe either with rodde,  
whippe, or such like. And the cure is; first let him  
blood vpon his eye-veines, then take Pitch, Masticke,  
and rossen of each like quantitie, and melting them to-  
gether spread it with a sticke all ouer the temples of his  
head, then lay stockes as neare as you can of the horses  
colour vpon it and make it lye like a plaster fast and flate  
to his head: then euery morning wash his eyes with  
white wine, and put into them the powder of Pomy-  
stone, and some *Tartarum* mixt with life honey, and you  
shall perceiue as the humor doth decrease, so the plaster  
will loosene and fall away.

## CHAP. 19

*Of bloodspotten whether they come by blowes,  
itching, rubbing, or such like.*

**I**HAue for mine owne part scene none of our best Far-  
riers vse any other medicine for this grieue then olde

Martins

Martins water, which is to take of rose water, of malmsey and Fennell water, of each three spoonfulls, of Tutia as much as you may easily take vp with your thumbe and your finger, the powder of a dozen cloues, mingle them together, and being luke-warme, with a feather dipt therein to wash the inward parte of the eye therewith. Others lesse cunning I haue seene for this greife to wash horses eyes with white wine and the powder of Sandiuer mixt together, but for mine owne part I haue found an other receite much better then either the one or the other, and this it is, take the whites of a couple of Egges, and beate it till it come to an oyle, then put to it a spoonfull of rose-water, two spoonfull of the iuyce of houslicke, and two spoonfull of the water of eye-bright, mixe them well together, then dip therein little round plegents of Flaxe or Towe as bigge as a horses eye, and lay them vpon the horses eyes, changing them as oft as they growe hard and drie, and doubt not but in two or three nights it will cure a very sore eye.

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CHAP. 20.

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*Of dimmes of sight, Pinne, Webbe, Pearles  
or spottes in the  
eyes.*

**I**F your horse either through fylme, asker, pearle, pin, web, or any such like grosse matter growing vpon the ball of his eie, haue his sight hindered, if you aske  
the

the opinion of our best Farriers, they will bid you take of Pomyes stone, of *Tartarum* of *Sall Gemma* of each like quantitie, and being beaten to fine powder to blow it into the horses eyes; others will bid you blowe the powder of sandeuaire into his eyes, others the powder of burnt Allom, of burnt oyster shelles, or of the blacke flinte stone, all which are fretting and will breake any filme: yet for mine owne parte this hath beene my medicine, to take the water of Eie-bright three pintes, and as much perfit good white wine, then to infuse therein of the powder of the Pomyes and the black flint stone, of *Tartarum*, of *Sall Gemma*, of *Sandiuoir*, of white Copperis, and of the drie rootes of Angelica of each of these two ounces, and of greene Copperis foure ounces, when these haue beene infused together for the space of foure and twentie houres; then you shall put them altogether into a limbecke and also a handfull of Ilope, a handfull of Tyme, and halfe a handfull of Peniryall, distill these vpon a slowe fire; then you shall with the water thereof taken with a feather, anoint the horse both vnder the eie, and aloft vpon the eye-lidde, but by no meanes within the eye, and it will weare away any filme whatsoeuer.

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 CHAP. 21.
 

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*Of the Hawe or Kyrnell within  
the eyes.*

**T**He Hawe is a certaine hard gryssle or Kyrnell, growing vnderneath the eye within the neather lidde, it growes from the grosse & tough humors, and

and will spread sometime ouer more then one halfe of the eye, and doth hinder the sight and make the eye to water, the signe is you shall visibly see it, when either the Horse shoues his eyes or moues his eye liddes, the cure is onely to cut them away in this manner, you shall with one of your fingers put vp to the vpper lidde of the Horses eye, and with your thumbe put downe the neather lidde, so that you may lay the Hawe bare to your sight, then take a sharpe needle with a thridde, and thrust it thorow the side of the Hawe, and with the thridde drawe the Hawe from touching the eye, then take a sharpe Pen knife and cut the grissell away almost (but not full out) to the bottome, but as neere the blacke as may bee for feare of making the horse bleere eyed, then wash the fore with the water, of eye-bright, with white Wine or with Beere and it will doe well.

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*CHAP. 22.*

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*Of Lunatike or Moone eyes.*

**L**unatike eyes, or Moone eyes, though the aunci-ent Italian Horse-men could giue no reason or signes of them; yet I knowe this by mine owne experience, that they proceede from hotte salte humors, dispersed and distilled from the braine by ouer-ryding, or other violent and extream exercise; the signes are, he wil see at somtimes of the moon, better thē at other somtimes, whence comes the name of the disease: his eyes  
when

when they are at the best wil looke reddish, when at the worst, red and fierie, the cure is first vpon the temples of his head, you shall lay the plaister of pitch, rossen, and masticke as is afore shewed, then with an yron somewhat bigger then a wheat-strawe, you shall burne vpon the ball of his cheekes vnder his eyes, on each side three holes to the bone, and annoynt them daily with a little fresh butter; and if you please, you may in stead of those holes, slitt the skinne with a knife, and put in a rowell of leather, as shall be shewed you hereafter where I speake of rowelling: After the sore hath runne eight or tenne dayes, you shall heale it by taking away the rowell, and laying on the sore, a plaister made of Turpentine, Hony, and Waxe, of each like quantitie boyled together, and during the time that the sore doth runne, you shal twice a day put into his eye, with a feather a little life honey, and feare not the amendment.

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*CHAP. 23.*

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*Of the Canker, vlcer, and Fistula  
in the eye.*

**T**HIS disease proceedeth from the salte humors and corruption of the blood, descending downe from the head into the eye, the signes whereof are, the eye will be white, redde and bloody, and vpon the eye-lids will bee little angrie red pimples, from whence will runne a kinde of lye or water which will scalde the cheekes as it passes, and the eye it selfe will bee full of gumme and corrupt yellow matter, the cure is, first to  
let

let him blood on that side of the necke on which the eye is sore, and then with a very small fine instrument of Steele or siluer, you shall search all the pimples, to see if you can finde any hole or hollownes amongst them; and if you finde any you shall search the depth thereof, then make a tente fitte for the hole, and dippe it in the water I before prescribed for the pinne and webbe, and so put it to the bottome of the hole, every other day making the tent shorter and shorter; till the hollownes be filled, but if you finde no hollownes, then you shall twice a day rubbe the pimples with this water till they bee bloody and rawe, take of Roch-allome, of Greene Coporas, of each a quarter of a pound: of white Coporas halfe an ounce, and boyle them in somewhat more then a pinte of running water, till halfe bee consumed, then take it from the fire, and when you applie it to the sore eye let it bee luke warme, and in foure or fise dressinges it will drie vp the Vlcer.

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*CHAP. 24.*

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*Of the disease belonging to the eares of a Horse,  
and first of the laue eares, or hanging eares.*

**T**HIS disgrace of being Laue-ear'd, albeit it is not a paine or grieffe to the Horfe, yet it is so foule a sore both to the eye of the owner, and to every beholder, that it euen drowneth and obscureth all other vertues whatsoeuer, it is an infirmitie proceeding from Nature, and it is ingendred in the first creation, and  
although

although fewe of our Farryers either haue indeauored themselves, or know how to helpe it, yet such hath been mine earnestnesse to knowe the vitermost secret in that Art, that by trying many conclusions, in the ende I hitte vpon a certaine cure for the same, and haue within this little space helpt sundry Horses, for the signe thereof the name is sufficient, and it will plainely showe it, and the cure is thus; Take your Horses eares and place them in such manner as you would desire they should stand, and then with two little boards or peeces of trenchers three fingers broad, hauing long stringes knit vnto them, bind the eares so fast in the places wherein they stand, that by no meanes or motion they may stirre, then betwixt the head and the roote of the eare, you shall see a great deale of wrinkled emptie skinne, which with your finger and your thumbe you shall pull vp; and then with a verie sharpe payre of Sizzers you shall clippe away all the emptie skinne close by the head, then with a needle and a little redde silke, you shall stich the two sides of the skin close together, and then with a salue made of Turpentine, Wax, Deares suet, and Hony, of each like quantitie melted together, heale vp the sore, which done, take away the splents which helde vp his eares, and you shall see his eares will keepe the same place still as you sett them without any alteration, this is as certaine as the healing of a cut finger.

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CHAP. 25.

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*Of the Impostume in the Eare.*

**A**LL Impostumes come either from blowes, bruising, or gathering together of many grosse humors  
in



in one place, and of all Impostumes, there is none worse then that bredde in the eare of a Horse, because proceeding from the braine, it many times corrupts the same; the signe thereof is onely the apparant showe, and the cure is this: take a handfull of Sorrell, and lapping it in a Burre-docke leafe lay it in hotte burning imbers, and roast it as you would roast a warden, then taking it forth of the fire, and opening it, applie it as hote as is possible to the Impostume which is within the eare, shifting it euery day till it hath both ripeened and broke the Impostume, which the yolke of Egge, Wheate flowre, Hony and hearbe of grace will doe also; when it is broken and the corruption well come foorth, then you may heale the sore with the salue made of Turpentine, waxe, hony, and Deares suet, but if you finde the horse haue paine in his eare but no swelling, then you shall onely stoppe his eare or eares, with blacke wooll dipt in the oyle of Camomile, and it will helpe him.

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*CHAP. 26.*

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*Of the Poll-euill or Fistula in the  
Necke.*

**T**His disease is an Impostumation like a Fistula, growing betwixt the eare and the poll or nape of the necke, and is bredde by stemic and grosse humours gathered together in that part: or else by some bruise or straine, taken either by some blowe, or by some halter or neck-band, for that part of all partes about the heade is most tender; this disease is most incident to

Cart Horses, because the rudenesse of clownes seldome respect where they strike, the signe thereof is, the horse will carry his nose out-right and his necke stiffe, you shal also perceiue the swelling, which in the end will breake of it selfe, although naturally it rott more inwardly then outward; the cure is to ripen it either with roasted Sorrell, or with rotten litter, or else with scalding hot Hoggrease, making him a cap to keepe his necke warme: when it is almost ripe and ready to breake, you shall take a small round hote yron, and thrust it from the nether side of the swelling vp to the top where it is most ripe, so that the corruption may haue issue downward, then you shall make a tent of drie sponge, and dipping it in Hogs grease and Turpentine molten together, thrust in the tent as you thrust in the yron, this tent will keepe open the whole belowe, then you shall lay vpon the tent the plaster of wax, turpentine & hony, and thus you shall dresse him twice a day till hee be whole, obseruing not to tent with drie sponge any longer then whilest you would keepe the wound open, if you finde it heale but softly, you shall take of Turpentine washt in nine waters a quarter of a pound, and put to it the yolke of an egge and a little English saffron, and mixing them well together, tent the sore therewith till it be whole.

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CHAP. 27.

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*Of the Vines or great Kyrnels.*

**T**HE Viues are certaine great kyrnels which growe from the roote of the Horses eare downe towards his throat, betwixt his necke and his neether chap, they

they are inwardly full of little white graines, like salte cornes, there is no Horse but hath them, onely they are not painefull till grosser humors resorting to that part, inflame them and make them swell; the signe is onely the swelling, which is apparant, and the cure is thus, apply vnto them either roasted Sorrel or elle a plaister of pitch and hogs-grease molten and boyled together till such time as the Kirnels rotte and breake, and with the selfe same medicine also heale them againe. Now forasmuch as our common Farriers vse for this grieffe, with a hote yron to drawe a line from the eare to the chappe, and then to crosse those lines with other lines after the fashion of a ragged staffe, and then pulling the kirnels out with a payre of pinssers to cut them away, and then onely to fill the hole with salte, I would haue you know it is a very soule manner of cure and dangerous, besides be hee neuer so cunning that doth it, that part of the necke will neuer be so slender as it was before, nor will the markes of the hot yron euer be taken away.

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*CHAP. 28.*

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*Of the cankerous Vicer in the nose.*

**T**HIS disease proceedeth from salte, hott, and fretting humours occasioned by corruption of blood in the kidneyes, or the vessels of seede, which is so poysonous and sharpe, that it not onely consumeth the flesh, but also (if it be not preuented) will eate through the gristle of the nose, there is nothing which sooner brings it then surfeit of rawe meate or extreame colde;  
the

the signes be, you shall see much blacke and putrified blood come from his nose, and sometimes yellow disiected matter which will stinke vildely: The cure is, take of greene Coporis and Allom a like quantitie as of each a pound, of *Venice Turpentine* and white Coporis of each a quarterne, boyle them in a pottle of running water till almost halfe be consumed, then take it from the fire and straine it and put thereto halfe a pinte of life honey, and a quarter of an ounce of Saffron, then holding vp the horses head, with a squirt you shall squirt this confection made luke warme into his nostrrels, then let his head goe downe that hee may throwe out the filth, and after you haue done thus three or foure dayes, if then you see the matter is not so aboundant as it was, you shall neede then but onely by fastning a soft cloute about a sticke to dippe it into the confection and thrust it vp into his nose; dressing him so twice a day till the sore be whole.

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CHAP. 29.

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*Of bleeding at the Nose.*

**H**orses are subiect to bleede at the nose as men are, and the selfe same causes procure it, as when the veyne which endeth in the nose is either opened or broken, by any blowe or stroake vpon the face, or by any violent straining of the body, as by extreame labouring when the horse is not cleane, as I haue seene a horse at the end of his course gush forth of bleeding, or (as I haue seen) when a horse cannot dung, the very straining himselfe

himselfe hath made his nose bleede, sometimes the verie abundance of blood, and pride of goodkeeping, will make the nose bleede, but that is euer in young horses: the signe to know it from the vlcerous nose is, the blood will be cleare and of a pure colour, the other blacke and filthy. The cure is to take clothes dipt in cold water and apply them one after another to the nape of his necke and the temples of his head & it will staunch the blood, or dig vp a sod of earth and lay it to the nape of the horses necke and it will staunch it also, but if these faile take a porrenger full of his blood and boile it vpon the fire till it come to a powder, then with a cane blowe the powder into his nostrilles and it will staunch the blood, but if your horse be much subiect to bleeding and bleed often then I would haue you to let him blood in the neck vaine to alter the course of the blood, and stop his nostrills full of hogs dung, for that is very good to staunch blood.

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CHAP. 30.

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*Of the disease of the mouth, and first of the bloody rifts in the pallet of the mouth.*

**T**His grieffe I haue seene come diuers waies, as if you suffer some foolish Smithe to drench your horse ofte and hee by his rude handling (as they seldome take care) doe with the corde wherewith hee holdes vp his horses mouth, gall or fret the skinne off vpon his barres or roofe of his mouth,

then letting it passe vnlookt to, the fore will fret and turne to this disease, or if your horse be vsed to eat rough stumpe hay which growing in whinnie grounds is full of sharp pricks and stumps, those pricks & stumps wounding and galling the pallat of his mouth, will make it ranckle and bleed, and vtter forth much corruption. The cure whereof is thus, first wash the sore place with vineger and salte till it be rawe, then take honey well mixt with the powde of iet and rub it vpon the sore, and it will soone heale it.

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CHAP. 31

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*Of the bladders or Gigges in a horses  
mouth.*

**T**Hese bladders or Gigges are little swellings like paps which growe vpon the inside of a horses lips next to a horses great Iawe teeth, they haue little blacke heads, and are so painefull that they will make a horse forsake his meate; and how euer some thinke they come either by eating too much grasse or by grosse, dusty or pricking meate, yet it is not so, for I haue seene them in young sucking Foales, the signes are the visible appearance of them, and the cure is to slit them with a small rasor, and then thrusting out the corruption, to wash the sore place three or foure rimes a day with running water reasonable warme, wherein hath formerly beene boild good store of Allome, Sage, and a little honey, till it be whole.

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*CHAP. 32.*

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*Of the Lampas.*

**T**He Lampas is a great swelling or excreffion of flesh in the rooffe of a horses mouth; in the very first furrow adioyning to the formost teeth: which swelling as hie as the teeth and somtimes ouer the teeth, make that the horse can neither gather vp his meat wel, nor chewe it when it is gathred, it procedes onely from pride and aboundance of blood, the signes are the visible sight thereof, and the cure is, first to put a peece of wood as big as a great rowling pinne betweene the horses chappes, and then with a crooked Iron to bourne away all the superfluous flesh, and to annoint the foreplace onely with salte.

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*CHAP. 33*

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*Of the Canker in any part of  
the mouth.*

**T**He Canker in the mouth is a venemous and fretting vulcer which droceedeth from the wearing of rustie bittes, or from the vnnaturall heate either of the braine or stomacke, which distilling in salte rhumes into the mouth, doe breed rawe & fretting vlcers; the signs are rawnes of the mouth or tong, blisterings, white furrings and such like; The cure is, take strong vineger two spoonefuls, and as much of the powder of Allom as

Xx 2

will

will make the vinegar thicke, and with it rubbe the sore place three or foure times a day for two or three dayes together till it be rawe and bleede, then take a quart of running water, five ounces of Allome, of honey sixe spoonefuls, of Woodbine leaues, Sage leaues, and Collobine leaues of each halfe a handfull, boyle all these together till one halfe bee consumed, and wash the sore therewithall three or foure times a day till it be whole.

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CHAP. 34.

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*Of Heate in the Mouth and Lippes.*

**A** Horse will haue in his Mouth sometimes an extraordinary heate, when hee hath no vlcer, which will make him forsake his meate, and it proceedeth from the stomacke, the signes whereof are, the immoderate heate of his breath, and the whitnesse of his tongue, which when you perceiue, the cure is, first to let him blood in the roofe of his mouth, and after hee hath likt and chewed off his blood a good prettie space, then you shall wash his mouth and tongue all ouer with vinegar and salt, and then anoint it with the sirrop of Mulberries, doe but thus twice a day for two or three dayes, and the Horse will doe well.

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CHAP. 35.

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*Of the tongue being hurt with the Bitt or Snaffle.*

**A** Canker which commeth by wearing a rustie Bitt, and the hurt which comes of the rude handling  
of



of a chain Bit are two contrary diseases, for the one doth impoyse, the other doth but only seperate; wherefore if your horses mouth or tongue be but only brused or hurt with a naughtie Bit, the cure is first to wash the sore place with Allom water, and then to anoint it with life honey and English saffron well beaten and mixt together, and when you ride your horse, to haue a cleane cloth foulded about the Bitt or snaffle, and to annoint it with the same salue, and this you shall doe twice a day till the sore be whole, to choppe the leaues of a blacke bramble and swines larde together, and binding it in a fine cloth, then dipping it in honey, and annointing the horses tongue therewith, as some of our Smithes doe is good, but nothing neare so speedy a medicine.

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*CHAP. 36.*

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*Of the Barbs or Pappes vnder a  
Horses tongue.*

**E**Very horse naturally hath vpon the neather chaps vnder the tongue two long wartes like pappes, which we call Barbs, which how euer some horsemen doe hold will hurt a horse, yet for mine owne part I could neuer perceiue it in all my practise, nor would I haue them taken away, yet if any one, either out of strōg beliefe in the paine, or out of curiositie or will, will haue them taken away (as I haue scene and smild at many that would) you shal not (as our cōmon Smiths do) clip them  
Xx 3 away

away with a paire of sheeres, for there doth follow them such fluxe of blood, that in so doing I haue seene them put beyond their skilles how to staunch them, but the cure is to holde vp the tongue, and taking holde of the barbe with a smal paire of mullets, with a fine yron made of purpose to seare them away: and then to annoint them with the oyle of bitter Almons, till they bee whole.

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*CHAP. 37:*

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*Of Paine in the Teeth, and of  
the Wolues.*

**P**AINE in a horses teeth commeth either from pride and corruption of blood, or else from cold rhumes; if from blood, the signe is, his gooms will swell, and haue as it were, blebbes about them: if from rhume, he will continually slauer, and that which commeth from him will be thin and waterish: the cure is, with a sharpe knife to race him alongst his gummes, close vnder his teeth, both of the inside and outside: and then to rubbe them all ouer, either with pepper and salt well mingled together, or with clarret wine and pepper heated vpon the fire, or else with chalke and vineger, or after they are washt, to strew vpon them the powder of Pomegranat pills: Now for the wolues which are two sharpe teeth more then nature allowes, growing out of the vpper iawes, next to the great teeth, which pricketh the neather chappe, so that the horse is not able to eate his meate: although for mine owne parte I haue not seene such

an vnnaturall accident, yet if you be acertaind thereof, you may if you will vse olde Martins Medicine; which is, after the horses head is tide to a poste, and his mouth opened so as you may looke therein, to haue a long instrument of yron made like a Carpenter gouge, and setting the edge thereof close to the bottome of the tooth by the gumm, then with a mallet in your other hand to giue a good knocke vpon the instrument, which not onely entring into the tooth, but also loosening it and setting it awry, you shall then by holding the instrument firme and hard still and resting it vpon the chap of the horse, wrest the tooth out of his head, and then putting salte into the hole, close it vp, but in my conceipt it were a much better and more safer cure, if (when your horses mouth is opened) you finde the horses teeth to be very extraordinarily sharpe, that then you take a long sharpe file made for the purpose, and therewith reasonably to blunt all his iawe teeth, for that would bring your horse ease without any vnnaturall torment.

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*CHAP. 38*

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*Of the Cricke in the  
Necke.*

**T**He Cricke in the necke is a kinde of conuulsi-  
on or soreness of the sinewes, it commeth either  
by the ouer-loading of a horse vpon the fore-  
shoulders, by some great colde taking, or when a horse  
hath layne with his necke awry, as either ouer the grup-  
tree behinde the planchers, or in the fielde ouer some

moale-hill, or in some hollow furrow: the signes are, a horse can sometimes not stirre his necke any way, some times but one way, and from these Crickes many times come Feuers and other inward sicknes. The cure is, not according to the opinion of olde *Martin* drawe him alongt each side of the necke from the roote of the eare to the brest a strawe breadth deepe, and then to put a rowell in his forehead, annointing it with hogs grease, for it is grosse and sauors nothing of good arte; but you shall first purge the horse with the scowring of butter & garlicke, and then holding a panne of coales vnder him you shall also chafe the nape of his necke, the temples of his head and his whole necke with sacke and the oyle of Cipresse mixt together and made hotte vpon a chafing-dish and coales; then cloath him vp warme and ride him in some warme plaine, gently for an houre and more, this if you doe three or foure dayes, assuredly the Cricke will vanish.

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CHAP. 27.

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*Of Wennes in the necke.*

**W**Ennes are great or little round swellings like tumors or pustules, only there is not in them any inflammation or soresnes, their insides are tough and spungie, yet in colour yellow like reesed bacon, they proceede from corruption of blood and cold humors, and the cure is thus, first apply vnto it roasted sorrell or the plaster of Pitch and Hogs-grease mixt together for the space of seauen dayes to see if you can bring

bring it to a head or rottennes, which if it doe, then you shall launce it, and after the filth is come forth you shall heale the wound, with the salve made of Turpentine, waxe, and Deare suet; but if by no meanes it will come to any head or rottennes, then you shall ouer night apply round about the wenne Bole-armonicke and vinegar mixte together; then the next morning, after you haue set fresh butter to boile vpon the fire, and put a calterising iron in the fire also, you shall then take off the plasters and the horse being fast held, first you shall with a rasor and warme water shauce all the haire from the wenne, then you shall note how the veines runne, that as neare as you can you may misse them, then with an incision knife you shall cut the wenne cleane away, and with sponges taking away the blood, leaue not any part of the yellow substance, which done you shall calterize the sore with scalding hot butter, but if that will not stay the fluxe of blood, you shall then calterize the heads of those veines which bleed most, with the hot Iron; then making a plegant of soft towe as broad as the sore, dip it in fresh butter molten very hotte, and lay it vpon the sore, then couer it ouer with the plaster of waxe, Turpentine, and Deares suet, and so let not the sore be stirred for eight and fortie houres, then vpon the second dressing if you see any of the substance of the wenne be left vncut away, you shall then take hogs-grease and vardigrease molten together, and with it dresse the sore, till it haue eaten away all the grosse matter, and then heale vp the sore with the salve before prescribed.

## CHAP. 40.

*Of Swelling in the necke after blood-letting.*

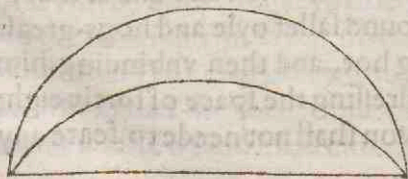
Swelling after blood-letting proceedes from diuers causes, as if the Orifice be made too great and so the subtile winde strike sodainely into the wounde, or if presently after a horse is let blood, you turne him to grasse, and so by thrusting downe his head too soone to eate his meate, the blood reuert backe and fester about the wounde; or if the smith be negligent and strike him with a rustie or venome fleame: the cure wherof is thus, you shall take wheate flower two or three handfuls, as much sheepes suet shreaded small, and as much Camomile shreaded small likewise, boyle them altogether in three pintes of new milke till they be very thicke, then take it very hotte and lay it vnto his necke, this pulvis will in once or twice laying to, either dissolue the humor or drawe it to a head, and breake it, which if it doe then you shall heale vp the sore with a little Turpentine, Waxe and Hogs-grease molten together and made into a soft salve: some Farriers vse to breake the sore with the oile of Camomile or with olde rotten litter, or with wet hay and then to taint it with Turpentine and hogs-grease only till it be whole, but it is not so good a cure, for it will be both longer in ripening, and when it is broken the tainting will bring downe such a fluxe of humours that I haue often seene such sores turne to Fistulas, which had they beene but ordinarily dealt withall, nature it selfe would haue cured.

*Of staunching of blood, whether it come by blood-letting, or by any wound received.*

**I**F either by disorderly bloodletting, as when the veine is striken cleane thorow, or the orifice by the vnstaidnes of the Farriers hand, is made too great, or if by any casualty a horse receiue a wound amongst the principall veines, so that the flux of blood will not be staid (for as touching that opinion that the veine will not be stopt which is strooke when the signe is in that parte, it is both idle and friuolous) the cure thereof is thus, take bole armonicke and vineger and mixing them thicke together dip flaxe therein, and lay it to the wound & it will staunch the blood; a sod of new earth laid to the wound wil staunch blood also, hot horse-dung being applyed will doe the like, or if you temper with the dung chalk and vineger it is good also, yet to apply any of these medicines in case of any sore or grienous wound they are dangerous for making the wound gangrean, so that I allow the powder of blood to be much better then any of them, but if it faile in extreamity to worke the effect you desire, you shall then garter or binde your horse very strait aboue both his foreknees, and also vnder his fore knees, aboue both his hinder cambrelles and vnder the spauen ioynts, you shall then drawe a fursingle very strait about his body also, & so letting him but stand a little space you shall presently see his blood staunch, which as soone as it doth you shall apply to the wound sallet oyle and hogs-grease molten together boyling hot, and then vnbinding him let him abide with that dressing the space of fortie eight houres at least, and then you shall not neede to feare any more the fluxe of blood.

*Of the falling of the Crest.*

**T**He falling of the Crest is when the crest or vpper part of the necke, on which the mane groweth (which naturally should stand vp strong and firmly) doth either leane to the one or the other side, or else falleth flat downe and lyeth in a most vncomely manner vpon his neck, it proceedeth from two causes, either old age or pouertie of flesh, and the cure thereof is thus, first if it proceed but from pouertie of flesh and be not vtterly falne downe but leaning to one side, you shall then platte into his mane certaine waights of such sufficient poise as may either drawe the Crest vp straight, or else make it leane to that side from whence it sweauerh, and then feeding him vp with good meate, and much change of meate be assured that as soone as he is fatte his Crest will stand vp straight, but if it be so vtterly falne downe that no fatnes nor feeding will recover it, you shall then hang the waights as is before said, and then on the contrary side with a hot Iron made better then a quarter of an inch broad, drawe three lines thorow the skinne and no more, the first at the bottome of the Crest close to the setting on vpon the necke, the second in the midway betweene the bottom of the Crest and the roots of the mane, and the third as neere the edge of the mane as may be, which lines will present this figure, then you shall daily till the skin be whole againe, anoint the sore with warm salter oile or els the creame of butter, and





and vpon that side which your waights hang, you shall annoint the necke of the horse in that place where the Crest is fallen with the oyle of *Spike*, and the oyle *Petrolinum* mixt together and made warme vpon the fire, and it will straiten the skinne and make the Crest stand vp firme againe.

CHAP. 43.

*Of the Manginessse or Scabbe within the Mane.*

**T**HIS Manginessse in the Mane commeth from diuers causes, as from corruption of blood, aboundance of hotte humours, or want of foode, sometimes from lowlinesse, want of cleane keeping, or from the infection of other Horses which haue the same infirmitie: the signes are, an apparant white scurfie or drie scabbe, which will rise continually from his mane and sometimes bring foorth matter, or else an exsreame itch and incessant rubbing or a desire to stand knapping with other Horses: the cure is thus; take of Nearue-oyle halfe a pound, of Quicksiluer a quarter of an ounce and beate them together with great labour till you bee sure that you haue kild the Quicksiluer, and brought the Nearue-oyle which was of a darke greene colour to be of a pale yellowish colour, the take of brimstone an ounce beaten to powder, and mixe it with the Nearue-oyle, then if it appeare somewhat thicke and stiffe you shall bring it againe to a liquid oyntment by mixing with them a quarter of a pint of Rape oyle or Train oile, when you haue made this oyntment, you shall then take an instrument of yron made for the purpose, and with

it scrape all the scabbes and scurffe cleane away, making the sore bleede and looke rawe, then take a little olde pisse boilde with the powder of lette, and first wash the sore therewith, then with the oyntment annoint it all ouer, holding a fire-shouell heated redde hotte ouer the maine, that the ointment may melte and sinke into the sore place, and doing thus but three or foure times, the horse will be whole.

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*CHAP. 44.*

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*Of shedding the haire from the maine  
or taylor.*

**T**HERE bee two causes which makes a horse shed his haire from his maine or taylor, the one is pover-ty or misliking, the other a certaine little worme ingendred by corrupt blood, which eating the rootes of the haire, makes it fall and wast: the cure is thus, you shall take of the fine ashes of ashe-wood, halfe a pecke, and as much of sope-ashes when the sope-boyle hath done with them, and putting them into a vessell, fill it vp with running water, and let it stand the space of three dayes, then draine the water cleane from the ashes, as you see salt-peter men doe, and with the water wash the horses maine and taylor twice a day, and after each washing annoint the bottome of his haire with sope, and the haire will be fixed.

*CHAP. 45*

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*CHAP. 45.*

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*Of the swelling of the Withers, either by pinching,  
or galling with an ill saddle, or  
otherwise.*

**T**Here is no outward part of a horse, more tender or subiect to swellings, brusings, blisterings, and other infirmities, then the Withers of a horse, sometime proceeding from inward corrupt humours and sometime from outward casualties, as from naughty saddles and too heauie burthens: if it be so that you see the swelling is but little or of sleight moment, you shall then but onely clappe a little rotten litter vpon it, and it will either assuage it presently or bring it to a head and breake it, and if it breake and runne, you shall neede doe no more but heate a little butter very hotte in a saucer, and poure it vpon it, and then mending the saddle where it did pinch, his Withers will soone be whole. Some Farriers vse in this case of swelling, to make a poultus of mallowes and smallage boild till they be soft, and then mixe with it either hogs-grease, sallet oyle, or fresh butter, and so to apply it very hotte to the swelling, now whereas some vse to pricke or scarifie the swelling with the pointe of a sharpe knife, that, by all meanes possible I disallow, for it both drawes to the swelling naughtie humours, and also breedes inflammation and putrifaction, where else none would be: Now if there be no swelling but only that the skinne is fridgd off, you may dry vp that either with a little thicke creame and the foote  
of

of a chimney mixt well together, and therewithall to annoint and drie vp the raw place, or else by taking halfe a pint of honey, and blending with it as much vnleake lyme as will make it as thicke as past, then making it in a thinne cake lay it vpon a tile stone ouer a hotte fire till it be so drye that you may beate it to powder, then casting that powder vpon any vnkind part, it will presently bring on the skinne againe: as for Oyster-shels, cloath, felt, silke, mirrhe, or such like to be burnt, they are nothing neare so good, although none of them but in time will dry and skinne a fore.

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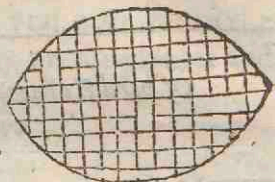
*CHAP. 32.*

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*Of great Impostumations in a horses  
Withers.*

**I**F a horse either by too negligent a sufferance, or by some violent torment, haue his Withers so extremely pincht or brusd, that there followes not only swellings of great quantitie, but also great inflamations and purrifications, then you are with regard to respect the cure thereof, because if the tender gristle which is vpon the toppe of the shoulder blade, should either be crusht or tainted, there many times followeth cankerous sores and fistulating, which to preuent, as soone as you haue with applying either rotten litter or wette hay to the swelling made it ripe and rotten, which you shall perceiue by the softnes, you shall then with a sharpe rasor slitte the swelling downeward, euen to the very bottome thereof and so let out the corruption. There be som  
Farriers

Farriers, which before they open the fore, will with a hot yron crosse the swelling diuers wayes according to this figure and then thrust another hot yron cleane thorow the fore, and so let out the matter, but it is a very vilde manner of cure, and makes an ougly eye-



fore neuer to bee cured; for the nature of an Incission by fire is to seperate and deuide the skinne in such sort that it can neuer bee brought together againe, but the seames thereof will be both hard and apparant for euer after, besides the fire is so attractiue that the much vse thereof doth drawe downe to the weake part such confluence of humours, that the grieffe is made much worse then it would be; wherefore when you haue opened the fore as is before saide with a Razer, you shall then but onely applie vnto it plegants of Flaxe dipt in hotte fresh Butter, and lay cleane ouer the swelling a plaister made of Waxe, Turpentine, Deares suet and a little Rozen, renewing them once a day till the fore be healed: But if these swellinges will not putrisie, but onely continue in one state, and rather growe hard then tender, in this case I would haue you with an instrument made for the purpose, to thrust a great thicke rowell of Horse haire quite thorow the swelling, euen from the neathermost part to the vppermost of the swelling, and twice a day to turne the rowell about, and either to annoynt it with fresh Butter, or Venice Turpentine, till the swelling bee cleane gone, and then to take away the rowell and to heale the two orrifices with fresh Butter and Oatemeale mixt together.

## CHAP. 47.

*Of hard Hornes, Knobbes, and sit-fasts, growing  
vnder the Saddle.*

**T**Hese hornes or knobs, which grow vpon a horses backe vnder the saddle, are cald of our Horsemen heere in England sit-fasts, which how euer the Italians doe make differences of them, either because of the feuerall places wherein they grow, as when they growe opposite against a rib, or else betweene two ribbes, yet the truth is they are but all one thing, and proccede all from one selfe like cause, as from some olde pinch with a saddle where the swelling doth not rotte but falling againe, yet retaineth betwixt the skinne and the flesh, a certaine vnnaturall hard substance, so that vnder your hand the skinne will be hard as a board, and in time Nature it selfe will corrupt and driue it foorth: the cure of these sit-fasts are thus, first with a sharpe knife slitt the skin thorow, close by the edge of the sit-fast, and as soone as you haue raisd it vp take a nayle and file the point very sharpe then bowing it crooked like a hooke, with it take holde of the sit-fast and roote it cleane foorth as farre as you feele it hard, then if you see that the sit-fast haue not eaten any depth into the flesh, but euen the thicke- nesse of the skinne onely, then after it is cut foorth you shall annoint the place with Creame and Soote mixt together till it be whole, but if it haue eaten into the flesh and that there bee any matter vnder the hardnes, then you shall make a plaister of Turpentine, Waxe, Deares- suet, and English Saffron mixt together, of each of them

an equall quantitie except the Saffron, and of it a quarter as much as of the rest, and after you haue washt the fore place with Mans vrine, then lay on the plaister and renew it once a day till the fore be whole.

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*CHAP. 48.*

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*Of the Nauell-gall.*

**N**Auell-gall is a foule bruise taken by the sitting downe of the hinder part of the saddle vpon the horses backe, and it is called Nauell-gall, because the crush is vpon the signe iust opposite against the Horses Nauell, it oftent comes by the carriage of cloake-bags, Portmantuaes, or such like waights behinde, it is by most of our common Farriers helde altogether incurable, because most commonly it breaketh not forth very apparantly till it bee full of dead flesh, which being a spongie and cankerous substance, doth in time corrupt and putrifie the Chine-bone, or turne to a Fistula, which in that part is mortall. The cure thereof is thus, first with your crooked nayle take holde of the dead flesh, and with a Razor cut it cleane out, leauing no part of it behind, and making the wound plaine, and without hollownesse, then take of Hogs-grease finely rendred, and of Turpentine washt of each like quantitie, then melt them together, and being exceeding hot, dippe a pleagant of Flaxe into it, and so fill vp the sore, then lay vpon it a plaister of Waxe, Rozzen, and Turpentine mixt together, and after you haue drest him thus for two dayes, if then you perceiue any dead or proude flesh begin to

grow in it againe, then you shall take an ounce of Turpentine, a quarter of a pinte of Honey, and an ounce of Verdigreale beaten to powder, and boyle them vpon the fire a good while together, and lay it vpon the sore plaister-wise, renewing it once a day till the Vlcer bee brought to skinning, thē dry it vp, and skin it either with Creame & Soote, or with the powder of hony and lime.

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CHAP. 49.

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*Of the swaying of the backe.*

**T** Here be a multitude of mischances, which occasion the swaying of the backe, as straynings either in ryding, running, or leaping, ouer-burthening either by mischance or negligence, and the signes thereof are these, the Horse will in his going reele and folder, and his hinder parts will not goe in one furrow with his fore-parts, when he is downe, he will haue much adoe to rise, and when he is vp, it is painfull to him to lie downe. The cure thereof is diuerslie handled, according to the opinion of Farriers, some imitating the Method prescribed by *Martin*, as by laying a hot sheepe-skin new taken from the sheepe to the horses backe, suffering it to lie till it smel, and thē to renue it: others, by scorching the horse ouer-thwart the backe with a hot yron Checker-wise, and then to lay on a charge made thus: Take of Pitch a pound, of Rozen halfe a pound, of Bolarmoniacke made in powder halfe a pound, and of Tarre halfe a pinte, boile all these in a pot together, till they bee well incorporated, then being luke-warme, daube it vpon the Horses backe,



backe and lay flaxe vpon it, suffering it to rest till it fall off by it owne accord, both these medicines I haue my selfe oft vsed, but haue found them not to auaille, wherefore the only cure that euer I found for this grieffe is this; Take of Tarre halfe a pinte, of Turpentine foure ounces, of the oyle of Swallowes, and the oyle of Mandrage, of each sixe ounces, mixe these together, and boyle them vpon the fire, then annoynt the horses backe therewith luke-warme, and chafe it in halfe an houre together, holding a hot fire-pan ouer his back whilst you annoynt him, and dooing but this twice a day for nine dayes together, it will knit his backe, prouided that you let him runne at grasse without labour for at least two monthes after the cure.

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 CHAP. 50.
 

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*Of weaknesse in the backe.*

**V**Nto the backe is incident another weaknesse, besides these strainings, which proceedeth not from any casualty or mischance, but only from the confluence and fluxe of moyst and colde humors which benummeth, and dulls the vitall parts of the backe, bringing the horse to such a weaknesse, that hee many times falls downe flat to the ground, and cannot rise again. Our best Farriers call it the fretting of the reynes, and hold it generally to be mortall; for mine owne part I haue not seene the disease about twice, and my cure thereof is thus, take of *Venice* Turpentine, and after you haue washed it well, take iust so much of Honey and mixe with it,

beating them very well together, then take as much refined Sugar beaten to powder, as will make it as thicke as Paste, then roule it in round Balles, as bigge as a little Wall-nut, and couering them ouer with sweete Butter, giue him euery morning for fise morninges together three of those Balles, and it will restore and strengthen his backe.

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 CHAP. 51
 

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## Of Hide-bound.

**H**ide bound is when a Horses skinne is so strained and bound vnto his bones, that a man can with no possible strength pull it vp with his hands, it proceedeth onely from the weakenesse of the body, and pouertie of flesh, the signes to knowe it, is the handling of the Horse, his leanenesse, and the clinging vp of his belly to the chine of his backe. The cure (although many of our best Farriers make it very curious, and haue sundrie drenches and drinckes to little purpose) is of all other cures most easie, for you shall no more but let him blood in the necke-veyne, and for a month following, feede him with nothing but sweete Hay, and boyled Barley, hauing care that you boyle not so much together, but that your horse may eate it whilest it is sweete, and feare not the loosenesse of his skinne, nor the swelling of his flesh with fatnesse.

## CHAP. 52.

*Of the Strangle or Glanders, or the mourning of the Chine.*

**T**HE Strangle is a disease for the most part incident to Foales or young Colts, and sometimes to Horses of elder age, it is a fluxe or ingendring together of many humors about the roots of the tongue, between the two neather chappes, inflaming and impostumating those Kernels which naturally grow about the rootes of the tongue, which kernels are called *Glandes*, frō whence some Farriers suppose the name of Glanders came first, and I am of that mind also. For betwixt the Strangle and the Glanders, is but this difference, that when those kernels doe swell and impostumate outwardly, that is to say, when they rise betweene his chappes like a huge Byle, so that they hinder a Horse from swallowing his meat, and as it were strangle and Choake him with tough and vndissolued matter, and in the end breakes outwardly forth like an ordinary impostumation, and so vanisheth, then wee call it but the Strangle, but if it doe not breake outwardly, but that the inflammation and impostumation exulcerates inward, and so like a foule Fistula auoydes all the foule matter at the horses Nostrels, thē we call it the Glanders, and it is a much harder cure. But that the Strangle should be, as some of our English Author's suppose, the same disease which wee call the Squinancie, or Quinzie, I cannot imagine it, for it hath no resemblance of such an infirmitie, onely I take the Viues to bee somewhat a kinne to that sicknesse. Now for the Strangle, it

proceedeth either of colde and raw digestion, as that which is in Foales; or else of some suddaine colde taken, and lingring without remedy in a Horse, groweth in the end to this euill. The cure of the strangle is thus, as soone as you perceiue the swelling to rise, you shall take a waxe candle, and holding it vnder the Horses chappes close to the swelling, burne it so long, till you see the skin bee burnt thorow, so that you may scarifie it, and raise it from the flesh, which done, you shall take a broad peece of leather, and spread thereupon a good thicke quantity of blacke shoemakers waxe, and lay it vpon the sore, and it will not onely breake the sore, but heale it also; but if either by some extreame colde, or other disorder in keeping this disease breake inwarde, and so turne to the Glaunders, you shall first perfume his head with Brimstone and Frankensence mixt together, and burnt vpon a chafing-dish of coales, and then you shall poure into his nostralls halfe a pinte of Sallet oyle, an ounce of Niter, and sixe spoonefuls of the iuyce of Leekes, and doing thus but foure mornings together, it will cure any Glaunders, if it haue not beene aboue halfe a yeares continuance, but if you can get the oyle of Oates, and poure it into his nostralles, it is most certaine it both cureth this disease, and the mourning of the Chine also.

*Of the sore generall Cough. Chap. 53.*

**T**AKE a spoonefull of Tarre and put it in a fine linnen cloath, and tye it to the Snaffe and iourney your horse therewithall.

*Of the inward and wet Cough. Chap. 54.*

**T**AKE the greene barke of Elder and boyle it most extremely, renewing the water as it wastes then straine

straine it and mixe it with sallet oyle, and giue it the horse to drinke.

*Of frettized, broken, and rotten lunges. Chap. 55*

**T**AKE the fast of Bacon an inch square, and a finger long, and pricke a dozen cloues of garlicke in it, and then role it in Brimstone and giue it the horse.

*Of the putrifised or rotten lunges. Chap. 56.*

**T**AKE *Auripigmentum* and burne it in a chafing-dish vnder the horse nose.

*Of the shortnes of breath, and the causes. Chap. 57.*

**S**HORTNES of breath or pursinesse comes by suddaine riding after a horse is fill'd or new fedde, the signe is his panting and inabilityie to trauaile, and the cure is, to giue him either a couple of new laid Egges, shels and all, or else a pinte of Milke and Sallet oyle mixt together.

*Of a consumption. Chap. 58.*

**A** CONSUMPTION is nothing but an exulceration or putrifaction of the lunges, and the cure is, for fīue mornings together to giue him the same drinke prescribed for the wett or drie Cough.

*Of the grieſe in the Brest. Chap. 59.*

**T**HIS disease comes by the corruption of blood, or the abundance of humors gathered together about the breast, and occasioning swelling, the cure is, to slitte the swelled part, and to put in a trowell, and annoynt it with a little sweete Butter till the sore be whole.

*Of the Antichor. Chap. 60.*

**T**HE Antichor is a disease proceeding of corruption of blood and spirits, it onely paineth the heart, and is oft mortall; the cure whereof, is to let the Horse blood, and then to giue him to drinke a pinte of Malmesie, brewed with Sinamon, Licoras, and the shauings

of

of luory, for fīue mornings together.

*Or this,*

Take two spoonefuls of *Diapente* and brew it in a pinte of Muskadine and giue it the horse.

*Of the tyred Horses. Chap. 61.*

**E**Very one knowes both the cause and signe of this euill: the cure therefore is, to bath his limbs with pisse and salt Peeter, and to giue him to drinke chigt spoonefuls of *Aqua-vitæ*, wherein hath bin infused for the space of twelue houres halfe an ounce of strong Tobacco, and after strain'd.

*Of diseases vnder the Midriffe. Chap. 62.*

**T**ake *Diapente* two spoonefuls, and brewe it in a quart of ale and giue it the horse.

*Of the loathing of meate. chap. 63.*

**T**ake vineger and spirt it into his nose and wash his tongue therewith, and keepe him long fasting.

*Of casting out drinke. chap. 64.*

**T**ake cloues, Cynamon, and Ginger, and brewe it with a quart of strong Ale, and giue it the horse.

*Of surfeites. chap. 65.*

**T**ake Selladine, Rewe, Worme-wood and Sage of each alike, and boyle them in strong Ale, then strain it and put sweete butter thereunto, and giue it the horse fasting, and keepe him with little foode.

*Of the hungry euill. chap. 66.*

**T**ake Barley boyl'd and a little sage chopt amongst it, and let the horse glut himselfe thereupon.

*Of the generall grieffe of the Liuer. chap. 67.*

**F**Or the generall grieffe of the liuer, letting of blood in the necke veine is a present cure.

*of the*

*Of the consumption of the Liuer. chap. 68.*

**T**Ake sweete worre and old sallet oyle and mixe them together, and giue it warme to the horse to drinke diuers mornings.

*Of diseases in the gall, chap. 69.*

**H**ow euer other men imagine, yet I haue not found any disease to proceede from the gall more then the Yellowes, yet that it may sometimes be pained I denie not, & it is to be knowne by the yellownes of his water, for cure whereof, there is nothing better then the ordure of Geese, being infused in white Wine, and giuen to the horse to drinke.

*Of diseases in the Spleene. Chap. 70.*

**T**he spleene of a Horse is troubled with no disease but a little swelling, which comes of too proude keeping: and the cure is, after you haue made him sweat to giue him in a pinte of white Wine, the leaues of the Tamariske bruised, and Cummin-seede beaten to powder mixt together, and warmed vpon the fire.

*Of the Yellowes. Chap. 71.*

**T**he Yellowes is a disease of the gall, and it is mortall if it bee not preuented, the signes are yellownesse of his eyes, lippes, tongue, and other partes, and the cure is, first let him blood in the pallat of the mouth, and then giue him to drinke a pinte of strong Ale, mixt with a quarter of so much of the iuyce of Selladine, & an ounce of Saffron luke-warme, for three mornings together.

*Of the Dropsie. Chap. 72.*

**T**hat which is called the Dropsie in horses, cometh of raw food, & fore riding when a horse is fat; the signe is the swelling of his legs, & the cure is, to purge him well with milke and sallet oyle, and to bath his legs daily with Linseed-oyle.

*Of di-*

*Of diseases in the guts. chap. 73.*

**F**OR generall grieffe in the gutt, as being but only Belly-ake proceeding from colde, moderate exercise, & warme keeping will take it away.

*Of Costiuenes. chap. 74.*

**T**AKE a ball of sweete sope, as big as a Turkeys Egge, and put it downe the horses throate, and then trot him vp and downe.

*Of loosenes. chap. 75.*

**T**AKE Beane-flower and Tanners barke, and boyle them in Milke and giue it the horse to drinke.

*Of the Bloody fluxe. Chap. 76.*

**T**AKE a quarte of redde wine, and boyle a handfull of the hearbe cald sheapherds purse therein and giue it the horse to drinke.

*Of Bots or wormes. chap. 77.*

**T**AKE two or three slippes of Sauen, and rouling it in Butter, giue it the horse diuers mornings in the manner of pills.

*Of paine in the Kidnyes. Chap. 78.*

**T**HE greatest disease belonging to the kidneys, is the stone, which you may cure by giuing the horse to drinke a quart of strong Ale, in which hath beene steeped for foure & twenty houres two pound of Radish rootes slit in quarters, and to giue it three mornings together.

*Of pissing Blood. Chap. 79.*

**T**AKE halfe a pinte of Milke, and halfe a pinte of white Wine, and boyle therein a pound of Daffadill rootes, and two ounces of Wheate flower and giue it the horse to drinke diuers mornings.

*Of the Colt-ewill. Chap. 80.*

**E**ITHER swim or bathe your horses codd in colde water and it is a present helpe.

*Of the*



*Of the mattering of the Yarde. chap. 81.*

**T**Ake white wine and boyle a little allom therein, and when the water is luke-warmesquitt it with a Ser-rindge into the horses yarde.

*Of the shedding of the seede. chap. 82*

**T**Ake Venice Turpentine, and being very well washt, mixe it with good store of white sugar, and then making balls thereof, giue it the horse in the manner of Pills.

*Of the falling of the Yarde. chap. 83*

**T**Ake wine vineger and salte, and boyling them together lukewarme, bath the horses yarde therewith.

*Of the swelling of the Coods only. chap. 84*

**T**Ake vineger and salt-Peter, and boyling them together, bath the horses coods therein twice or thrice a day.

*Of incording or bursting. chap. 85*

**W**ith lifts make the horse a close trusse which may holde vp his guts, and then anoint his coods and stoncs euery day with May butter.

*Of the botch in the groine. chap. 86*

**T**He botch in the groine of a horse comes of pride of blood or sore labour, it resembles a great bile, and is cured either with roasted sorrell, or a plaister of shoemakers waxe.

*Of mangines in the taile. chap. 87*

**I**F a horse be scabd or mangie about the taile, the cure is, first to let him blood, and then to wash his taile twice a day with olde pisse and Coporas boylde together, and then annointed with natue oyle and quicke-siluer beaten together till the quick-siluer be kild.

Of

*Of pinching, splatting, or straines in the  
shoulder. chap. 83*

**T**He worst pinch or straines that happens to a horse, is that in the shoulder, which if at any time it chance you shall take of oyle petroleum, of oyle of Cipres, and of Linseed-oyle, of each like quantitie, and being mixt together, bathe the horses shoulder therewith, and if that take not away his halte, then put a rowell betwixt his shoulder and his brest.

*Of swelling of the legs. chap. 89*

**I**F your horses legs swell at any time vpon any occasion, you shall bath them with warme traine oyle, and it will help them.

*Of Foundring. chap. 90.*

**F**OUNDring comes by sodaine heate after violent labor, the signe is the horse will stand with all his foure legs together, or for the most part not stand at all, the cure is, let him blood in the neck veine, & take from him a pottle of blood; then mixe with it the whites of foure eggs, halfe a pound of bole-armoniack, a pint of vineger, and as much wheat-flower as will thicken al, then lay it vpon the horses back & reynes, & with long linnen rags dipt therein, binde his fore-legs straite aboue his knees; then ride him two hours vpon a hard pauement, then pare his feet exceeding thin, and stop them with bran and hogsgrease boild together, and his feet will be well within a weeke after.

*Of the Splent or Serew. chap. 91*

**A** Splent is so well known to all men, that it needs no discription, & the Serew is the same a splent is, only it is vpon the outside of the legs: there be many cures, & my selfe could repeat twentie, but the surest and cleaneft way

way is with the point of a sharp knife, to make a litle hole of more then a barley corne length vpon the top of the Splent, & put therein as much Arsnick as the quarter of a hasell nut and in three daies it wil take away the splent, & then heale the fore onely with sweet butter molten.

*Of Mallander and Sellander, chap. 92*

**A** Mallander is a drie scabbe vpon the bought of the fore leg: and the Sellander vpon the bought of the hinder: the cure is, after you haue made them bleed, to binde to them for three dayes blacke sope, and lime mixt together, and then to heale them with sweete butter againe.

*Of an ouer-reach vpon the sinew. chap. 93*

**W**Hat ouer-reach soeuer your horse chanches vpon, you shall to cure him, first with a sharpe knife cut out the ouer-reach as plaine as may bee, then washing it with beere and salt, lay vpon it Otemeale and butter mixt together, and it will heale it.

*Of an ouer-reach vpon the heele. chap. 94*

**A**fter you haue cut out the ouer-reach, you shall take Bolearmoniake and vineger mixt together, and a-noint the fore therewith.

*Of halting before and behinde. chap. 95*

**I**F a horse halt before, his grieffe is either in his shoulder, his knee, his fetlocke or his foote, if it bee in his shoulder I haue declared a remedie already, if in his knee or fetlocke you shall folde his legges about with ropes of wet hay, and they will help him, and if it be in his foote, pare the hoofe thin, and stop it with bran and hogs-grease, but if he halte behinde, he is hipped or stifled, if hee be hipped hee is past cure, if stifled you shall either swimme him in a deepe water or binde

binde vp his sound legge, that he may perforce stand vpon the other, and he will goe vpright suddainely.

*Of beinghipped. chap. 96*

**I**f your horse be olde hipt he is past cure, if newe done you shall cast him on his back, and by the help of foure pasternes drawe him by the legge from the ground, and so bring the ioynt into his place againe.

*Of being stiffled. chap. 97*

**T**ake a new plaine fursingle, and with it garter vp the contrary legge a little aboute the hough, and so let him runne two or three dayes.

*Of the bone Spauen, chap. 98*

**S**lit the place iust vpon the excreffion of the bone, and put a little Arsnick thereinto, then after two or three dayes anoint it with sweete butter.

*Of the blood spauen. chap. 99.*

**O**nely take vp the veine aboute the spauen and let it bleede only from belowe; then cut the veine in sunder, and lay on a plaster of pitch.

*Of the Kurbe. chap. 100*

**T**he Curbe is a hard knot vpon the hinder part of the Cambrel, and it is to be taken away as you take away a splent.

*Of the paines. chap. 101*

**T**hese diseases are sore dride scabs, close vnder the Fetlocks, and the cure is to rub them till thy bleede, then to wash them with pisse and Coporas, and annoint them with hoggs grease and strong mustard mixt together till they be whole.

*Of kybde heeles. chap. 102.*

**T**ake greene Copperas and old pisse, and boyle them together, and wash his heeles therewith.

*Of Wind-*

*Of Windgalls. chap. 103*

**W**Ingalls are little blebs raisd vp by extreame trauell on each side the horses Fetlocks, & the cure is to lay vnto them the plaister of pitch; rossen, and masticke, as hath before beene shew'd, and it will helpe them.

*Of wrinching the neather ioynt. chap. 104*

**I**f your horse get a straine in the neather ioynt, so that the member be bigge, you shall onely annoint it with Narue oyle, and oyle of Cipresse, and it will take away the swelling.

*Of the shackle gall. chap. 105*

**S**hackle gall is any sore got by wearing pasternes, shackles, or other fetters, and it is to be cured by annointing the sore with fresh butter and honey together.

*Of the scratches. chap. 106*

**S**cratches are certaine vilde drie scabs, growing aboue the Fetlocks, and are to be cured as you cure the paines.

*Of the Ring-bone. chap. 107*

**T**he Ringbone is a certain superfluous gristle, growing about the cronet of the horses hoofe: and the cure is, to dresse it in three places, that is, before and on each side with *Arsmicke* as you did the splent, and after three daies to heale it with sweete butter: as for the crowne scab, or other hurts vpon the cronet of the hoofe, the vie of hogs-grease, and Mustard will heale them.

*Of the crowne scab. chap. 108.*

**T**ake Verdigrease, hogges-grease, and the strongest mustard, and mixing them well together, anoint the sore therewith.

*Of hurts vpon the cronett. chap. 109.*

**I**F there be any hollownes, either cut it plaine, or eate it plaine with verdigrease, then anoint it with Turpentine and hogs-grease mixt together.

*Of the Quitter-bone. Chap. 110.*

**T**HE Quitter-bone is a grissell growing vnder the hoofe, it is of all diseases the vildest, and fullest of danger, yet the cure is first with Arnicke or Verdigrease, to eate away the flesh till you may see the bone and then cut it out, and heale the sore with Turpentine, Waxe and Butter molten together.

*Of grauelling. chap. 111.*

**F**IRST pare out the grauell and bruse, and then melte vpon the sore pitch, roffen and tallow, laying a little Flaxe thereupon.

*Of surbattting. chap. 112.*

**T**AKE young nettles and chop them, and mixe them with cow-dung, and stoppe his feete therewith.

*Of a pricke in the soale of the foote. chap. 113.*

**T**AKE Turpentine, tallow and tarre, and melte them together, and vent the sore therewith.

*Of a retreatte. chap. 114.*

**F**IRST wash it with Beere and Salte, then lay vpon it Hogs-grease, honey and Verdigrease well melted together.

*Of Coyning. chap. 115.*

**F**IRST drawe the nayle, then melt into the hole tallow and tarre mixt together.

*Of loosing the hoofe. Chap. 116.*

**T**AKE Burgundy pitch and melt vpon the opening, then annoynt all the cronet with Bole-armoniacke and vinegar mixt together.

*Of casting the hoose. Chap. 117.*

**Y**OU must make the horse a boote of leather, and lappe about his fore foote Hogs grease, Tarre and Turpentine mixt together.

*Of hoose-bound. Chap. 118.*

**Y**OU shall with a drawing yron drawe diuers small gutters in his hoose from the cronet downward, and then annoynt them with Tarre and Tallow mixt together.

*Of the running Frush. Chap. 119.*

**T**AKE the whites of Egges and beate them with the foote of a Chimney till it bee thicke like a salue, then stop the horses foote therewith.

*Of the Leprosie. Chap. 120.*

**T**HE Leprosie in a horse is when the mangines spreads ouer the whole body, and is to be cured as you cure the mangines of the tayle.

*Of the Farcion. Chap. 121.*

**T**HE Farcion is a foule disease that runnes in poysonous knottes ouer all the horses bodie, and though there be many waies to cure it, yet this is the best; to slitt halfe a dozen of the hardest knots which are best risen, and fill them with Arsenicke, and then to annoynt all the other sores with Butter, and the disease will heale presently.

*Of the Canker. Chap. 122.*

**T**HE Canker is a venemous fretting humour, which poysons the flesh wheresoeuer it goes, and the cure is, first to wash or squirt the sore with Allome water and Coporas mixt together, thē to annoynt or tent the sore three dayes together with blacke sope, and after to heale it with molten butter.

*Of the Fistula. chap. 123.*

**F**irst with Allome water euery morning squirt the fore and wash it cleane, then tent it with *Enguentum Aegipciacum*.

*Of the Anbury. chap. 124.*

**A**N Anbury is nothing but a spungie wart, growing vpon any part of the horses bodie, and the cure is either to wash it with the water which standes in the roote of an olde Oake-tree, or to tye it so strait with some of the horses hayres, that it may rot away.

*Of Woundes. chap. 125.*

**O**F Woundes, or cutting of Sinewes, I haue spoake sufficiently already, onely if the horse haue a wound which comes by Gun-shot, you shall mixe with your salve a good quantitie of Varnish, but if the horse be burnt with Lime, then you shall adde some olde Bar me or yeast; if the horse be bitt with a mad Dog, you shall vse in your salve Goates dung, or the fat of hung Beefe.

*Of Bruisings or Swellings. chap. 126.*

**T**Ake Butter and Vinegar and hauing molten it, put as much wheate-bran to it as will make it thicke, and lay it hot to the swelling.

*Of Sinewes cut or prickd. Chap. 127.*

**T**Ake Turpentine, Waxe, and Hogs-grease, of each like quantitie and melt them together, and then being warme dresse the sore therewith.

*Of woundes made with Gun-shot. Chap. 128.*

**T**Ake Bolc-armoniacke and Vinegar mixt together, and lay it round about the wound, then dresse and tent the sore with *Enguentum Aurum*, or else with *Bassilicon*.

*Of Bur-*



*Of Burning with Lime. Chap. 129.*

**T**Ake *Vnguentum Populion*, and *Vnguentum Dialthea* and mixe them together, and therewith annoynt the fore, and lay on the plaister called *Sciacetrinum Rubrem*.

*Of the Biting with a mad Dog. Chap. 130.*

**F**irst let him blood in the mouth, then take a young Pidgeon and cleaving it in the midst, lay it hot to the fore.

*Of being shrew runne. Chap. 131.*

**I**F your horse bee shrew-runne, you shall looke for a Bryer which growes at both endes, and drawe your horse thorow it and hee will be well.

*Of the Warble or Felter. Chap. 132.*

**T**O kill the Warble or Felter, bathe your horse either in strong Lye, or with burnt Sacke and vinegar mixt together.

*Of stinging with Snakes. Chap. 133.*

**A**Nnoynt the fore with Sallet-oyle and Saffron, and giue the horse to drinke Cowe-milke and the shavings of Iuory.

*Of eating Hens-dung. Chap. 134.*

**Y**ou shall giue your horse the scowring of Butter and Saunders.

*To kill Lice. Chap. 135.*

**A**Nnoynt the horse with sope, quicksiluer, and Stauesaker mixt together.

*Of being stung with Flies. Chap. 136.*

**T**Ake hearbe of grace and boyle it in faire water, from a gallon to a pottle and wash all the horses body therewith.

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*Of broken Bones. Chap. 137.*

**T**He best salve for broken bones is oyle of Mandrage,  
or oyle of Swallowes.

*Of taking vp of Veynes. Chap. 138.*

**T**Is good to take vp veynes for grieft in the legges, as  
Farcies, spauens or such like, or for the quitter bone,  
Scabbe or scratches, and for no other infirmities.

*Of Glisters. Chap. 139.*

**T**He best Glisters is to boyle Mallowes, and then to  
straine the water, and put to a quart of water, a pinte  
offresh Butter, and halfe a pinte of Sallet oyle, and ad-  
minister it warme to the horse.

*Purgations. Chap. 140.*

**T**ouching purgations to be receiued inwardly, looke  
in the booke of hunting, and by the name of scow-  
rings you shall finde plenty.

*Of Calterizing. Chap. 141.*

**F**Or Calterizing, it is neuer to bee vsed, but either to  
stay the Fluxe of blood, or when incission is to be  
made amongst veynes or sinewes wherefore to calterize  
a large wound, your yron must be thin, sharpe & flat, and  
to calterize a little orifice, it must be blunt and round, yet  
by how much the hotter by so much it is the better.

*Certaine speciall receites. Chap. 142.*

**T**Vrpentine and the powder of leat mixt together,  
will drawe out any venome or poyson from any  
wound whatsoeuer. To bathe a horse with Tansey and  
Verd-iuice will kill the Farcie, and the water wher in the  
greene barked of Elder hath bene boyled, being mixt  
with Sallet oyle, will cure the Glaunders.